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Parole Report Indorsed; King Carol Escapes Spain; Panama Pledges Defense

The World's Day—March 5, 1941

New England: Parole-Pardon Recommendations

Recommendations of a special commission for improvement of the Massachusetts parole and pardon system were supported by civic leaders at a State House hearing. [Details of this and other hearings: Pages 11 and 13.]

Taxpayers and voters had their turn at Boston's City Hall today. They urged the City Council to eliminate waste and inefficiency from the city government in the interests of national defense. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

The Federal Government was asked to provide more than $6,300,000 for added school facilities in New England defense areas.

The new $5,000,000 destroyer Ludlow was commissioned at the Boston Navy Yard. [Details of this and other defense news: Page 13.]

Secretary of Labor Perkins made public a report urging revisions in the factory fire laws of Connecticut. [Details: Page 11.]

In Europe: King Carol Reported Escaped

Former King Carol of Rumania and his companion Mme. Magda Lupescu have escaped from protective guard in their Seville, Spain, hotel, and are reported to have crossed the Portuguese frontier in a Polish diplomatic motorcar with Polish passports.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander of the French (Vichy) Forces in North Africa, was reported en route to confer with Marshal Pétain in Vichy.

General Ion Antonescu, Premier of Rumania, reportedly rushed to Vienna today to confer with Reichsmarshal Göring because Soviet Russia had demanded that Rumania immediately cede naval bases on the Black Sea to the Soviets.

Americas: Arias Proclaims Defense Solidarity

Panama, Panama, March 5 (AP)—President Arias proclaimed in manifesto the solidarity of his nation with the United States in all matters pertaining to defense of the Panama Canal and announced an agreement for the use of Panama territory for air bases.

Washington: United States, Mexico Weigh Defense

The United States and Mexico, under an agreement announced by the State Department, have begun conversations on mutual defense against aggression. [Details: Page 2.]

The Dies Committee was called to consider citing Mrs. Sarah V. Montgomery for contempt based on her disregard of a subpoena for the records of the American Peace Mobilization, Inc., a group which Chairman Dies had called "a Communist front organization."

A supplemental Army-Navy fund of $1,533,567,102 for use during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30 was approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Included were $8,100,000 for improving defenses at Samoa and $4,700,000 for Guam.

Ray C. Wakefield of Fresno, Calif., was nominated by President Roosevelt to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission. William H. Burke, of Little River, Kan., was nominated to be Internal Revenue Collector for the Kansas district.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes asked Congress to authorize the establishment of development corporations to promote the settlement and economic development of Alaska.

The Navy asked Congress for authority to replace old warships with whatever type of combat vessel the President deemed in the best interests of national defense.

A resolution to form a special five-man House committee to investigate recent commercial air line crack-ups was recommended to the House by its Rules Committee.

Four men, including Laurence Rockefeller, prepared today to launch a good will tour through most of South America, sponsored in the interests of United States flying and automobile clubs by the Escadrille Inter-American for the Co-ordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the Americas.

National: Suit Against 'Ascap' Adjourned

Milwaukee, Wis. (AP)—Federal Judge F. Ryan Duffy adjourned to March 13 the Government's anti-trust suit against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. The hearing had been scheduled for tomorrow.

Far East: Thai Armistice Extension Foreseen

Extended ultimatum to noon today brought no news of France's reply to Japanese terms for peace between France and Thailand over Indo-China. Further extension of armistice between Thailand and Indo-China, due to expire March 7, seemed in prospect.

Prime Minister Menzies' announcement that there was no dispute between Japan and Australia that could not be settled caused alarm in Australia, which brought an explanation from Mr. Menzies that his intentions were in no sense appeasement.

Japanese occupation of Pakhoi, port in China's southwestern Kwangtung Province, ostensibly to cut off supplies flowing inland to the Chinese Army, was reported by Japanese naval authorities.

Air and Sea: British Land in Lofoten Islands

A British landing on the island of Svolvaer, in the Lofoten island group commanding the entrance to the northern Norwegian port of Narvik, resulted in reported capture of Norwegian and German prisoners. [Page 6.]

Nazi night bombers concentrated fire bomb attacks for the second successive night on Britain's vital industrial city of Cardiff, South Wales. British bombers apparently made no night expeditions, but fighting planes were reported headed in daylight for probable attacks on Nazi-held France. [Page 6.]

A convoy attack in which Nazi submarines and planes sank 16 vessels out of a convoy of 34, was belatedly disclosed by a British naval officer arriving in New York. [Page 5.]

Mediterranean: Canadians Reported at Salonika

Italian allegations through Virginio Gayda stated that an entire Canadian division had been landed at Salonika, Greece. British quarters declined to comment on the report.

Italian warships were reported by Rome to have bombarded Greek positions along the Albanian coast in co-operation with the air force. Another Italian air attack was reported at Crete.

British airmen reported having downed nine Italian planes off the Albanian coast.

In Ethiopia, a British force reported the capture of Burye, an important center to the south of Lake Tana. [Page 5.]

Italian alarm respecting alleged British operations in Syria was voiced in the press. [Page 5.]

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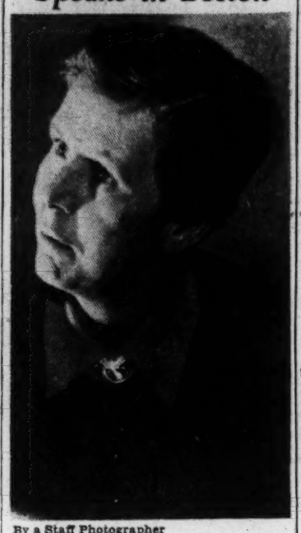
Ex-Dodecanese Governor In Rome Foreign Ministry

ROME, March 5 (AP)—Count Cesare Marie de Vecchi, who resigned the Governorship of the Dodecanese Islands in a December shakeup, has been taken into the Foreign Ministry.

The Official Gazette announced his appointment simultaneously with official confirmation of the assignment of Gen. Ettore Bastico to succeed him in the Dodecanese.

Speaks in Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Caroline F. Ware

Assistant to Commissioner Harriet Elliott, Consumer Member of the National Defense Advisory Commission. Dr. Ware will address the Open Forum tonight of the Boston League of Women Voters.

Skyrocketing Price Rumors Spiked in Hub

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prices will not have the chance to skyrocket in this war as they did in the last.

Not if the consumer division of the National Defense Advisory Commission has anything to say about it. And it already has, according to Dr. Caroline F. Ware, who described in an interview this morning how the Commission had already spiked false rumors as to the shortage of sugar in one instance, and the probable scarcity of fuel oil in another.

Dr. Ware, who is Assistant to Commissioner Harriet Elliott, consumer member of the Advisory Commission, is in Boston today to speak at the Open Forum of the Boston League of Women Voters at Perkins Hall at 8 p. m., on "Health, Welfare and Consumer Interests in National Defense."

Sugar Rumor

Speaking of the rumor of sugar shortage, Dr. Ware said it was finally traced to some Louisiana sugar growers. There is plenty of sugar, she said, in the Philippines and Puerto Rico, adequate facilities for transportation, and no reason why the price should go out of line.

As to fuel oil, the story started, she recalled, that the Navy was going to commandeer all the tanker facilities. Commissioner Elliott's division investigated, and found that the Navy was using only a very limited part of the tanker

Continued on Page 11, Column 7

U.S. to Convoy British Ships, If Plan Wins

Considered scheme is to deliver convoys to British two-thirds the way across the Atlantic.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5 — A two-thirds-across-the-Atlantic convoy of British ships is under consideration by the United States Government, it became known today.

Evidence that such a plan is receiving substantial and sympathetic support comes from a variety of sources.

It was recently disclosed that the scope of Western Hemisphere defense, as conceived by the War, Navy, State Departments and the White House, extend American territorial waters to a point midway between Eastern Brazil and Western Africa. This cuts the Atlantic at the Azores and bridges the ocean fully two-thirds the way from America to England.

And now comes the highly sponsored amendment to the lend-lease bill which Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, a supporter of the measure, has just introduced in the Senate after consulation with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and other Administration leaders in Congress.

How It Affects Ellender Plan

The provisions of this compromise amendment, seeking, as it does, to sidetrack the proposal of Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana to bar the use of American armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere under any condition, would simply prohibit land or naval forces from delivering defense articles outside the Western Hemisphere without congressional consent.

The significance of the O'Mahoney amendment is not that it prevents delivery of American-produced arms outside the Western Hemisphere, but that it would authorize and give explicit congressional approval to the delivery of American-produced arms within the Western Hemisphere.

Would Mean Safe Delivery

It is here that the definition of Western Hemisphere territorial waters, accepted by the highest officials of the Government, becomes significant. If the United States were to patrol these waters it automatically would relieve Britain's Atlantic convoy problem by 66 per cent.

Since the American Navy would take the responsibility for preserving the historic principle of freedom of the seas within its own sphere, British convoys would take

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

British Break With Bulgaria; Turks Stand by Pledge to Allies; Can Greeks Withstand Nazis?

Regime at Athens has avoided any actions which might lead to German attack.

"Inside the War"
Second of a Series

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has been covering the Greek campaign

CAIRO, March 5 — Can the Greeks hold out in the likely event of a German attack? This question may prove the crux of the war in coming months.

Greece is a small country. It is a poor country. Four months of heroic successful resistance to the Italians under exceptionally trying conditions have cost it much.

It would be foolish to deny the extent to which the Greek Nation has drawn upon its material and human resources to withstand invasion. Moreover, though the Greeks have always despised the Italians, the appearance on the scene of fresh well-armed German forces would be a severe blow to their still excellent morale.

Ever since Italy's unprovoked aggression forced them toward war the Greeks have made the utmost effort to escape embroilment with Germany, avoiding words or deeds that might provide the Germans with pretexts for intervention.

Deny Entry to Other Troops

That is why the Greeks keep emphasizing that they have not and will not allow any non-Greek troops on their soil.

The Germans for their part have pretended neutrality in the Greco-Italian war, even professing amusement over their partner's misadventures, and hinting that Italy acted without their advice and that they disapprove their policy.

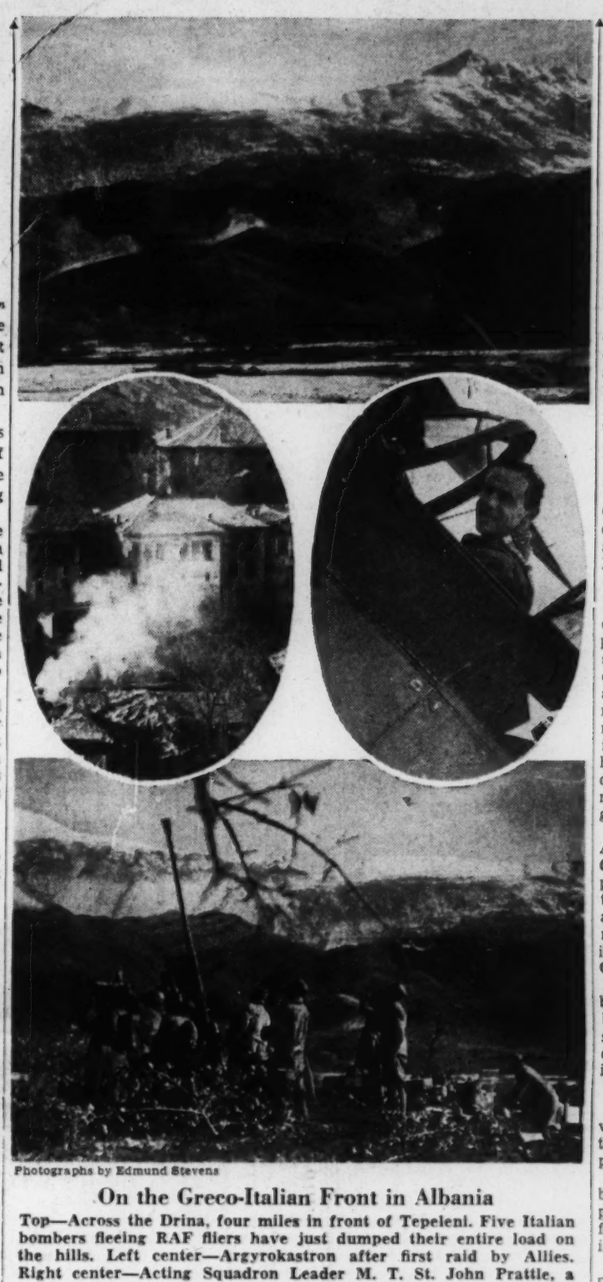
Considering Germany's complete ascendancy inside the Axis this is an obvious falsehood, especially since Premier Mussolini saw Reichsführer Hitler at Florence just before launching his attack.

Doubtless he acted upon instructions.

Even before the Greco-Italian war Germans in Greece disparaged the Italians, thereby seeking to ingratiate themselves with the Greeks and they have continued playing the same game.

Herr Hitler doubtless intended that once Italy had forced Greece

Continued on Page 3, Column 1



Photographs by Edmund Stevens

On the Greco-Italian Front in Albania

Top—Across the Drina, four miles in front of Tepeleni. Five Italian bombers fleeing RAF fliers have just dumped their entire load on the hills. Left center—Argyrokastron after first raid by Allies. Right center—Acting Squadron Leader M. T. St. John Prattle, a South African, whose friends say he "flies like a bird." Lower—A Greek antiaircraft battery trained on Fascist bombers near Tepeleni.

Rumanian troops sent to Soviet border as Moscow demands bases on Black Sea.

By the Associated Press

Turkish leaders declared today that Turkey would remain faithful to its alliance with Britain, despite Adolf Hitler's last-minute attempt to drive a wedge between the Allies, as Rumania massed a million reserve troops on the Soviet Russian frontier.

The Nazi Führer, in a message dramatically flown to the Turkish capital yesterday, had expressed a desire to protect Turkey's "interest and well-being."

Meanwhile, high diplomatic quarters in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, said tonight that Gen. Ion Antonescu, Premier of Rumania, rushed to Vienna today to confer with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring because Soviet Russia had demanded that Rumania immediately cede naval bases on the Black Sea to it.

Word From Bucharest

The diplomats said they had received this information in dispatches from Bucharest. They asserted that Russia's demands were of "an ultimative nature," setting a brief time limit for Rumania's reply. "Rumania's army, now nearing full mobilization, is dominated by Germany. Only 43 hours ago, Russia publicly condemned Bulgaria's action in permitting Nazi troops to enter Bulgaria.

In Athens, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the British imperial general staff, were reported to have reached a "satisfactory" agreement with Greek Government leaders on acts to be taken in the event Germany attacks Greece.

Nazi troops were declared to be massing in ever-mounting numbers on Greece's frontier, with steady stream of tanks, armored cars and heavy artillery rolling into Bulgaria from Rumania.

Greeks Rush Fortifications

Thousands of Greek soldiers and workmen toiled vigorously on fortifications barring the mountain passes from Bulgaria.

The Greek high command, bluntly rejecting reported German pressure on Greece to sue Italy for peace under threat of a Nazi invasion, announced:

"The army and the Greek people have decided in the face of events, no matter from what direction, to fight on with the same undying will for their liberty and their fatherland."

Reports reaching Sofia said 12 German divisions—about 150,000 troops—had already reached the Greek frontier region by nightfall.

Germany's fourth air fleet, estimated at 1,000 bombers, 600 fighters and 100 observation planes, was reported already installed in Bulgaria.

British Minister George W. Rendel, in asking for his passport shortly after 10 a. m., Sofia time (3 a. m., E. S. T.), bluntly accused Bulgaria of co-operating with Germany in preparations for an attack on Greece.

Warns of Attacks

Mr. Rendel intimated that British air attacks might be expected.

"It is a matter of indifference to His Majesty's Government what steps Bulgaria may see fit to take to protect herself against external danger," the British declaration said.

The rupture in British-Bulgarian relations came 25 years after a similar schism before the two nations clashed in the World War, in which Bulgaria went down to defeat.

Turks call troops, Silent on Nazis: Page 6.

Intimate Message from Washington

Lend-Lease Bill Opponents Decide Against Use of Filibuster, Senate Technicality to Block Vote on Measure

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Just at the moment "full Senate debate" on the lend-lease bill threatened to turn into a filibuster, the measure's opponents decided to forego their dilatory tactics.

While Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Senator Robert A. Taft and their associates were not averse to holding up passage of the bill a week by repetitious argument, when it came to open out-and-out filibustering, they decided against it.

Thus the Nation was spared many hours of wasted discourse on subjects as extraneous as "how to prepare potlicker" or "Aesop's Fables," while decision on America's most crucial issue in decades was postponed or modified to suit a portion of its opponents.

It was not to save anyone's ears that the opponents forsook the filibuster. "If I thought I could beat this bill by a filibuster, I'd do it," Senator Wheeler frankly admitted.

To find out why he thought he couldn't, it is necessary to delve a little into the nature and history of Senate filibusters.

Filibuster, Webster's Dictionary will tell you, is a word derived from the Spanish, first applied to maraudings of buccaneers infesting Spanish-American coasts. They were organizers of hostile expeditions in contravention of international law. Substitute "Senate rules" for "international law" and you have a definition of a modern filibuster—at least from point of view of the Senate majority.

La Follette Held Floor 18 Hours

Filibusters, taking advantage of parliamentary technicalities, individually have held the Senate floor as long as 18 hours. That was the record set by the elder La Follette back in 1908 against the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill. Only recesses he afforded himself were during the 29 quorum calls he moved.

Runner-up for individual filibuster honors was the 16-hour Huey Long harangue of 1935, in which the Louisiana Senator rambled from the life of Frederick the Great to his favorite recipe for fried oysters and southern "potlicker."

Outside of catching a filibustering Senator or groups of Senators on a parliamentary technicality, the only way the Senate can head off a filibuster is by "cloture" or "closure," put into the Senate rules in 1917. When cloture is invoked, every Senator is entitled to only one more hour of speechmaking.

Though invented as an antidote to filibusters, actually cloture has been applied in the Senate only four times. Cloture requires a two-thirds vote, hard to get, even when opponents cannot muster that number of votes against the measure itself.

Many Senators and experts at political economy believe there are elements of merit in the filibuster as a democratic institution. Political scientists have labeled it as useful at times as a defense against oppression and overlording authority of the majority: Remember the movie version of a justified filibuster in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington"?

Many Senators hesitate to shut off other men's filibusters because they never know when they may want to engage in one themselves. Even Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, who says he would vote for cloture on the lend-lease bill, was party to the 1917 filibuster on a bill to enable President Wilson to arm American merchant vessels that led to the present cloture rule. Later Senator Norris sponsored the "Lame Duck" Amendment putting an end to the short session of Congress, long a favorite time for measure-choking filibusters that expired only with the end of the session.

No Important Bills Defeated

In their decision not to filibuster, lend-lease opponents undoubtedly were motivated by the historical record showing that no Senate filibuster ever has defeated important legislation.

Two years ago, southern Senators talking in relays managed to choke off enactment of the anti-lynching bill, but it is doubtful whether they would have been successful had there been the same universal public interest in that sectional measure that there is in the lend-lease bill.

In cases where the majority in the Senate is representing only a minority opinion in the country, a filibuster might succeed by allowing time for the people to register their views with their Senators, but in case of the lend-lease bill, the majority of the country apparently feels the same way as the majority in the Senate.

Instituting a filibuster under these circumstances, lend-lease opponents not only would face certain ultimate failure, but would be likely to align public opinion more solidly against their case. Resentment stirred up by a prolonged filibuster would strengthen the majority side. By keeping public opinion cool, they hope to enhance the effectiveness of their keep-America-out-of-war pleas.

Britain's parliamentary government has had the problem of filibustering to handle also; and in one device, the "Kangaroo Closure," it has to a considerable degree met the specific problem of multitudinous amendments.

Mary Hornaday

Britain's way of handling filibusters: Page 8.

Debate on Lease Amendments Promises Early Senate Vote

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Senate approved today an amendment to the British aid bill terminating the measure on July 1, 1943, or on any earlier date approved by a majority of both houses.

A similar amendment had been adopted by the House, but the Senate Foreign Relations Committee offered its own amendment in an effort to make the language clearer.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—Two questions were at issue in the Senate today: whether the lend-lease bill to aid democracy abroad would pass, and whether the legislative functions of democracy at home could be made to work.

With all signs indicating as big a majority for the measure in the Senate as that already put on record in the House, the long delays in the Upper Chamber have raised again the question of the efficient functioning of the democratic process in Congress which is the very issue, incidentally, that Chancellor Hitler has raised in Europe.

However, in the technical sense, no actual filibuster as the Senate understands it, has yet occurred, and leaders are hopeful, today, as the second phase of the Senate debate began, that a final vote can be obtained before long.

The Senate today theoretically passed from general debate on the bill itself to discussion of amendments. At the outset, however, there was little to distinguish this day's debate from other days.

An Extra Hour of Debate

The Chamber met an hour earlier than usual, at 11, in the same girder-re-enforced chamber; there were the same packed galleries, and much the same type of set speeches, at the outset, that have reduced attendance of Senators in the past 10 days to a minimum.

Yesterday, for long stretches at a time, the crowded galleries gathered from all parts of the country to listen in awe to a debate which they supposed was one of the great events of the century, looked down on an almost empty chamber. For long stretches of time yesterday only four members were present. Senators frankly state their reason for this, that they have made up their minds how they will vote and that they are frankly bored with the whole repetitious argument and uselessly protracted process.

A Summary to Date

Unofficial polls indicate 52 votes for the bill, 32 against, and 11 uncertain. Allowing some margin in this poll either way, the passage of the bill seems assured, if only it can be brought to a vote.

With debate entering a new phase on amendments today, it is possible to make a brief summary of the situation to date.

Is there a filibuster?

In any effective sense, in which opponents prevent action as they wait for a specific time, like adjournment, no. Few lend-lease op-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Democracy

By George Barton Cutten

President of Colgate University

Democracy is not a gratuity; it is a conquest; it cannot be given, it must be captured.

Like the manna, which the Israelites found in the wilderness, it cannot be obtained once for all, but must be gathered anew every morning.

Democracy is not a form of government, it is an exaltation of character which finds its final expression in a form of government. It was because we had the independence, initiative, industry and sacrificial spirit to subdue a continent and to make it bring forth and blossom, that we were able to govern ourselves.

Democratic government is not the root, but the fruit.

On "America's Town Meeting of the Air," Dec. 26, 1940

'America: Slave or Free?'

Second article Page 3

U. S. Aircraft Production Up Sharply Since December

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5 — Latest reports on America's aircraft industry are increasingly encouraging. Two hundred more airplane engines were produced during the short month of February than in the long month of January. Aircraft exports in January were $8,800,000 higher than in December.

Although the White House, the Office of Production Management, and the public have made it clear that still greater efforts are needed to spur production, America's plane output apparently is rising at an accelerated pace. The same seems to be true of deliveries to the British.

According to the Department of Commerce, American exports of aircraft and parts rose by 27.4 per cent between December and January. Whereas the United States exported $32,100,000 dollars worth of aircraft and equipment in December, it sent out $40,900,000 worth in the first month of this year.

This news is coupled with a report, carried by the Wall Street Journal, that despite the fact that February was a short month approximately 2,600 airplane engines were manufactured during that month as compared with 2,400 during January. Computing February's production rate on the basis of a 31-day month, the jump from January to February would be closer to 500 engines than it would be to 200.

Substantial Increase

While the January export figures are given in dollars rather than in number of planes, they are being interpreted as indicating a substantial rise in the number of American planes sent to Britain. During December, Britain and Canada received 308 American planes and delivery at the same rate would have given them approximately 400 American planes during January.

This latter figure receives corroboration from the recent OPM announcement that 957 planes were delivered to the United States Army and Navy and to the British during January as compared with 799 the previous month. Since Britain's share of the 799 was 308, its share of the 957 would be approximately 400.

Since the principal "bottleneck" in plane production to date has been a shortage of engines, the February jump tends to confirm word that plane production also rose substantially during last month. It is reliably reported that plane production during February was at the rate of 1,200 for a 31-day month as compared with the 1,036 announced for January by William S. Knudsen, OPM Director-General.

18,000 Planes in 1941

Experts here are sanguine that the period of great expansion in plane and engine production is at hand, pointing out that a great amount of additional floor space, whose construction was started last fall, will be coming into use during March and April.

Mr. Knudsen recently estimated that the United States would produce at least 18,000 military planes of all types during the current year, this being an average monthly production of 1,500.

Others in close touch with the aviation industry believe that perhaps as many as 20,000 military planes can be looked for this year, giving a monthly average of more than 1,650. This estimate is based on the belief that plane production will rise rapidly during the last half of 1941.

Antiques: Chippendale Design

Some distinctive points of English and American desks, tables and chests shown.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This column last week gave some attention to Chippendale's chairs, the form of furniture which is most often associated with his name.

Several types were shown, emphasis being on the sources of his designs, and on the manner in which elaborated examples shown in his book were relieved of carving, and otherwise simplified for general use, leaving the more costly originals to be bought by people of extraordinary means.

It seems unfortunate that Chippendale's book of designs—"Gentlemen's and Cabinetmakers' Directory"—is not available at a moderate price. The original book is rated high as a rare item, and few persons have seen a copy, not to mention read one.

Most of his engravings showed pieces whose construction would require the skill of extraordinary cabinetmakers. But the book became useful to a great many in the craft through their ability to adapt and simplify designs of wall pieces, just as chair sketches of last week showed similar treatment of designs in that group.

Many Adapted Ideas

To understand how intricately and ornately decorative some of this man's original designs were one should read "Style in Furniture" by R. Davis Benn. This has scores of excellent drawings made from Chippendale's book, but few of them seem plain enough to be practical, by our present standard. English cabinetmakers found in it a wealth of stimulating ideas, which each adapted to his own trade. In doing so they usually retained sympathetically the character of the original.

So there comes to be that very important class of furniture known as English Chippendale, the distinction "English" being necessary because craftsmen in Scotland, Ireland, and America were making each country's its own translation, or vernacular, of this great designer's ideas.

Pictures shown today were selected to allow comparisons between English and American versions taking chests of drawers, secretary desks, and tripod tea tables as the subjects.

There is a double purpose in associating these pieces here. First it permits us to point out those characteristics of each piece which place it in the Chippendale class. Usually these indications are details, which may be remembered whenever one cares to look at a piece for its classification. This manner of attention is of basic importance.

General outlines of several chests of drawers, desks, or tables may be very similar, whether the pieces be Queen Anne, early Georgian, or Chippendale. But details and certain lines may place each piece decisively in one of those classes, and exclude it unquestionably from the other two

Basic Design Modified

A second point which may be understood from noticing the group of pictures here already has been referred to. That is, the original taste and talent which lead cabinetmakers of different countries to take a basic design and modify it to embody their own personalities. This modification by capable individuals may develop group types that are so excellent in general character that such a term as American Chippendale becomes not only justified but necessary.

Notice for example the two secretary bookcases at the top of this group. At the left is an admirable example of an English cabinetmaker's skill in following Chippendale's early designs. The base has gadroon carving and paw feet. The desk top is more delicately carved, as is the cornice of the pediment which is surmounted by gallery and scroll fretwork and a delicate swan-neck crest.

The Chippendale characteristic here has been mentioned last, a feature characteristic of this designer. As in many cases the maker of this piece continued some elements which Chippendale does not record. It is natural that a mature craftsman skilled in youth in earlier practices should continue to carve traditional lion's paw feet for the base of this desk, while he takes the late fashion of a delicate pediment to complete its top. This secretary is included in the gift of Mrs. Alice Cheney Baltzell to The Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Shown beside this English piece is an American secretary desk, also of mahogany, which once was owned by Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War in Washington's Cabinet (1785-95). The feature that seems peculiarly American is seen in the block fronts of the drawers, forming a series of panels which contribute an architectural aspect to the total effect.

An English chest of drawers sold at Christy's in London several years ago, shown at left center here, is an example with Chippendale aspects. These are seen in the feet, in the reeded and canted corners, and in the scrolled outline of the top. The serpentine front is another, first appearing in this period. One's first impression of this piece is of bulk and weight, two terms that frequently come to mind on meeting English furniture.

The carved block-front of the chest of drawers at the right here seems to dominate the whole piece, as probably was intended by the maker, John Townsend of Rhode Island. This is not a Chippendale feature but the legs are, being Townsend's translation of the idea seen in extremely massive form on the other chest of drawers.

A table made popular by Chippendale, if not introduced by him, is the tripod type, a form which met the needs for a small, easily movable table, often with a tilting top which could be used for serving refreshments. A rectangular shape, with four slender legs also was introduced, but the tripod sort was more common, both indicating changes in social habits during the mid 1700's.

At the left appears an extremely sophisticated example, the legs elaborately carved with lion masks and paws, C-scrolls and foliage, the green marble top surrounded by a brass gallery. This was in the Leopold Hirsch collection, sold at Christy's seven years ago.

Also English, and much simpler, is the table with tip-and-turn top in the center. This is carved in a comparatively restrained manner, the legs terminating in carved dolphin feet. The edge of the top is carved in a motif of interlaced ribbon and rosettes.

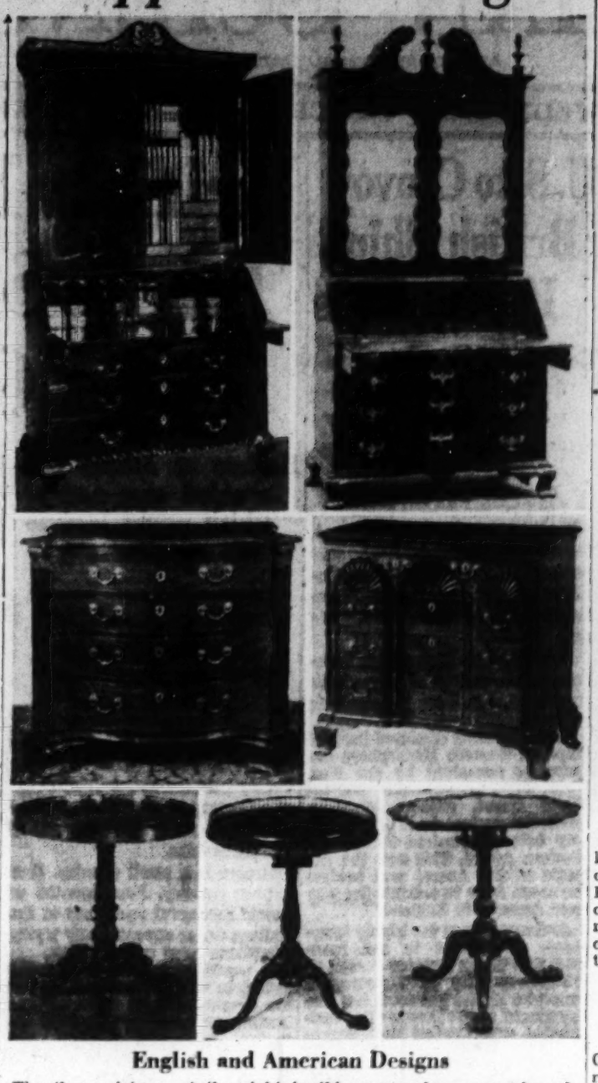
In contrast to these of English origin, one notices the American example at the right. Here the top is a single piece of mahogany, the raised rim carved in rococo pattern of C-curves and shells. The legs and columns have shallow acanthus carving on knees and feet and lion's-paw feet.

This American table must be a very early example, possibly made by a craftsman trained in an earlier school. He who made the secretary bookcase at the top left also used this lion's foot, which with the lion's mask, belong to the time of George I (1714-1727).

To summarize some identification details associated with Chippendale, notice the fretted gallery of the piece at top left; the scrolled door panels of both top pictures; the feet of both chests of drawers, and at top right, which are commonly called ogee-bracket. Paw feet are hang-overs of German origin, via George I. The swan-neck pediment predated Chippendale, but he refined it, with new grace. Tripod tables may not have originated with him, though they at least received the strong impress of his taste.

Hints we have given here form no more than a brief and scanty introduction to those details of design which enable one to recognize furniture which could be called Chippendale. They are equally inadequate in indicating the extent of distinctive characteristics which justify the use of the term American Chippendale as different from the English type.

In one or more later articles these points will be considered further.



English and American Designs

The three pictures at the right in this group show examples of American furniture of Chippendale type made in the 1770's or 1780's. These are arranged with comparable examples of English cabinetmaking of the same decades. Careful attention to the details should make the distinguishing terms, "English" and "American," seem reasonable when referring to such cabinet work of the latter 1700's.

OPM Guards Material For Civilian Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—The Office of Production Management acted today to make sure there will be no serious shortages in production for civilian use despite the heavy defense demands on materials.

To prevent in advance any breakdowns in consumer-goods manufacture, the OPM is taking the following steps with this objective in view:

1. Organize a substitution section in the Materials Division to develop substitutes for materials used in civilian production but urgently needed for defense.

2. Establish "ceiling" prices for aluminum scrap which will be the chief source of aluminum supply for nondefense industries.

3. Study ways and means of assuring proper allocation of steel orders so full use of steel-producing facilities will be made for both defense and civilian requirements.

4. Hold a series of regional meetings by the Defense Contract Service, which is seeking to spread defense work through the subcontracting system. Careful attention will be paid to prevent the program from interfering with local civilian requirements. The first meeting was held today.

President Roosevelt called William S. Knudsen, Director-General of the OPM, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress for Industrial Organizations, into separate conferences, presumably to discuss the whole range of national defense problems.

Plane Parts Plant

AKRON, Ohio, March 5 (AP)—Goodyear Aircraft Corporation announced today construction would begin almost at once on a new plant to employ about 5,000 persons on building tail surfaces, wings, and fuselages for Martin bombers.

The Corporation, a subsidiary of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, will supply body structures, and Chrysler Corporation will build the motors. The planes will be assembled in the Glenn Martin Company's new plant at Omaha, Goodyear Aircraft said.

Although Goodyear Aircraft gave no details on cost or estimated production to be achieved by the new plant, Chrysler's President, K. T. Keller, said recently the joint Goodyear - Chrysler - Martin effort should produce 100 B-26 bombers a month, a figure which he said was better than any known production in any German bomber plant.

Mexico-U. S. Defense Pact Reported Nearly Completed

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—American and Mexican military and diplomatic officials are putting final touches on a joint American-Mexican defense pact, similar in many respects to the one between this country and Canada, it was learned today.

Although a joint announcement by the State Department and the Mexican Foreign Office on March 4 merely indicated that the principle of such a pact had been agreed upon, it is understood that most of the practical ground work already has been completed and that announcement of details can be expected shortly.

Work on the pact, which was reported in The Christian Science Monitor last October, began shortly after Avila Camacho had been officialy designated as President of Mexico and was undertaken in accordance with the mutual-assistance clauses of last July's Pan-American Declaration in Havana.

Exchange of Views

The State Department's announcement said the countries had "agreed to an exchange of views in order to co-ordinate suitably the progress of their common defense" and that Mexican officials in Washington had been instructed to discuss with American experts "the plans relating to the assistance which the two countries would render to each other in the event of an aggression against either of them."

Considerable significance is attached to that part of the announcement declaring that in seeking ways to carry out the joint defense project the greatest regard would be given to "the principle of the national sovereignty of the two states."

It is reliably reported that the major stumbling block which American military, naval, and diplomatic experts have encountered in their talks with Latin-American governments has been the latter's fear that joint-defense measures might be the beginning of a return to "Yankee imperialism."

The urgency of the international crisis and the persuasive qualities of the Administration's "good neighbor" policy are said to have lulled these fears to a point where the Mexican agreement can expect to be followed by defense understandings with other Latin-American nations.

Construction of Bases

There is, as yet, no sure indication of just what form the mutual-assistance pact will take. It is no secret, however, that in the event of attack upon either the United States or Mexico, it would be the duty of the former to provide the land, sea, and air forces and the duty of the latter to provide bases for operation if this were necessary.

Thus there is confidence here that under the accord the United States will finance the construction of airplane bases and perhaps naval bases in strategic corners of Mexico. It is assumed, however, that these bases will not be leased to the United States but will remain under full Mexican sovereignty, being available to this country in the event of emergency.

When the question of the defense pact first arose last fall, it was reported that a joint defense board, similar to the permanent Joint Board on Defense established by the United States and Canada last August, would be created. It was reported that Maury Maverick, Mayor of San Antonio, Texas, and a popular figure in Mexico, would head the American group.

Panama Canal Defense

Bases in Southern Mexico would bring American warplanes and ships a thousand miles nearer the Panama Canal and would permit the policing of a wide land and sea area which could be readily utilized by aggressors from either Asia or Europe. Mexico is also said to view the construction of air fields and ports as of great and immediate economic benefit to the country, which has suffered from under-development, particularly along its western coast.

Since American relations with Mexico always have been taken by the rest of Latin America as a test of Washington's sincerity, conclusion of a United States-Mexican agreement would have a favorable effect throughout the rest of the New World, it is held.

Chile in Political Quandary

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 5 (AP)—President Aguirre Cerda was faced today with making a choice between the wishes of his own Radical Party, allied with the Communists, and the Socialists, who won the balance of power in Chile's newly elected Congress.

Pedro Castelblanco, Radical Party leader, told the President after a meeting of the party's Central Committee last night that "it might be convenient" for him to accept the resignations of three Socialist Ministers.

The Socialists sent in their resignations after a campaign clash with the Radicals whom the Socialists opposed because of their coalition with the Communists in a Leftist Front.

Apparently the Radicals had decided for the second time not to abandon their coalition with the Communists in favor of an alliance with the Socialists.

The Radicals first turned down the idea of such a change when the Socialists refused to remain connected with the Communists in a now dissolved Popular Front and invited the Radicals to join them.

The Leftist Front of Radicals, Communists, and minor groups then was built without the Socialists.

Political sources pointed out that the Radicals would gain only one Senator for the Leftist Front by changing now in favor of the Socialists. On the other hand, by retaining the Communists, the Radicals said that they hoped to induce enough Socialist Senators and Deputies to swing to their side to round out majorities for the Administration.

In the recent elections, the Communist seats in the Senate rose from one to four and in the Chamber from six to 17. The Socialists also gained—from three to five in the Senate and from 10 to 15 in the Chamber.

As a result, the make-up of the Chamber, which has 147 seats, is as follows: Leftist Front, 68; Socialists, 15; Independent Leftists, three; United Rightists and Conservatives, 29; Liberals, 22; Independent Rightists, seven; and Agrarians, three.

The Senate's 45 seats are held as follows: Leftist Front, 19; Socialists, 5; Conservatives, 11; Liberals, 8; and Independent Rightist and Agrarian, 1 each.

Canadian Coalition Prospect Fades With Party Rejections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 5—The prospect of a national, nonpartisan war government in Canada, modeled on that of Great Britain, appears to have been eliminated by developments in the last few days. Canada will fight the war on its traditional party lines.

After the government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King had rejected any thought of union with other political parties, it became known that the Conservative Party, the official opposition, was of like mind. As the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the socialist party, will not unite with any other, a nonpartisan government seems out of the question.

The sudden clarification of this situation surprised many Canadians.

Since leading Conservative newspapers had advocated a coalition ministry, it has been widely assumed that the Conservative Party would welcome such a plan. In the House of Commons the project was openly advocated by one prominent Conservative member, Howard Green of South Vancouver. H. B. Hanson, the official Conservative House leader, had previously asked the government to abandon partisanship during the war, and had demanded that the government be strengthened by inclusion of the best man available in industry, finance and labor.

Conservatives' Stand

But, after several days of confusion and doubt, it became clear that the Conservative Party, while asking for a stronger government, had no thought of entering the government, even if invited. Canada is witnessing instead a supreme attempt to revive the Conservative Party as a real and vigorous opposition and an alternative to the present ministry. Of recent years the Conservative Party has suffered a series of devastating defeats and has only 40 members in a House of Commons of 245.

Liberal politicians have long asserted that the Conservative Party, lacking a policy distinct from that of the government, was in gradual process of extinction. The party leaders are determined to prevent such a process and are preparing to reorganize from the ground up.

To this end, the small Conservative group in Parliament has begun a vigorous opposition to the Government, not in the sense of obstruction, but in scrutiny of the Government's war effort. Most Canadian newspapers applaud these efforts as likely to restore the old strength and balance of the two-party system and as sure to keep the Government at all times on its mettle.

Unhappy Memory

Behind the recent party maneuvers is a deep historic fact of Canadian life—the existence of two races, living side by side in this country.

The French-Canadian race, comprising almost a third of the Nation, looks back with bitterness on the last coalition government in Canada which was formed in 1917 to enforce wartime conscription. This policy caused a racial schism in Canada which endured for almost 20 years but was bridged at the beginning of this war.

Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and leader of the French-Canadian race, warned Parliament against re-opening this old breach. Finally, he went so far as to threaten to leave the Government if it were joined with other parties, and he implored those advocating coalition to desist, lest they disrupt the unity of Canada in wartime.

Mr. Lapointe was speaking, of course, for the Government. He did not touch the point raised by many Canadian leaders and newspapers which are not advocating union government but only a strengthening of the present ministry. This demand continues and is especially strong in some leading Liberal newspapers friendly to the Government.

Most newspapers forecast a reorganization of the Cabinet to relieve some of the key ministers of too onerous duties and to bring in new men, possibly from outside Parliament. Premier King has been absolutely silent on all these reports but it is never his habit to discuss his plans in advance.

Boy of 12 Enrolled As University Student

SEATTLE, March 5 (AP)—A 12-year-old boy is a registered student at the University of Washington.

He is Alexander Hall, Jr., who said he has gone to school only three years in his life. He entered as a high schol sophomore and was graduated last June. He "could read pretty well" at the age of two and learned to write soon afterward.

"It is really all very simple," he explained. "I just had a head start. My mother used to be a teacher, and naturally I guess I was her favorite pupil."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Economists Offer Tax Plans To Pay for Defense Output

PHILADELPHIA, March 5 (AP)—A nation concerned with the financial aftermath of its stepped-up preparedness drive could choose several paths today from the advice of a group of economic experts, all of whom talked of taxes in varying forms.

These suggestions were made before the American Academy of Political and Social Science March 4:

1. Gerhard Colm, attached to the Bureau of the Budget—A governmental policy of fiscal expansion based on borrowing in the first stages, "with increasing reliance on higher tax yields out of a rising national income." This would be equipped with an "anti-inflationary" tax measure to be used only as a corrective when purchasing power outstripped productive capacity, bringing what Mr. Colm termed the "danger point of inflation."

Higher Taxes

2. O. M. W. Sprague, Harvard University professor—To increase at once corporation and excess profits and individual income taxes (with payment on incomes for the next year to be put forward to June 15, 1941); and impose other high excess taxes on such items as tobacco, liquors, gasoline, automobiles, entertainments, soft drinks and an impost "say of 10 per cent on all advertising payments in excess of $10."

3. Arthur A. Ballantine, former Undersecretary of the Treasury—Reduction in nondefense expenditures; "taxes that are as high as is consistent with the healthy operation of industry;" and well-planned governmental borrowing.

Simultaneously, two Cornell University economists told the Northeastern Dairy Conference that national defense production could be greatly increased if the Government would make the production of war materials more attractive to the producer than the manufacture of the needs of the private consumer.

Profiteer Found Benefit

F. A. Pearson and K. R. Bennett of Cornell also asserted that the profiteer should not be penalized by excess taxation. By his manipulations, they said, "he bids the price up so consumers decrease consumption, thereby making more products available to the Government and making the remaining product last longer."

They also advised taxes on consumers in the medium and medium-low income brackets "to the extent that their consumption of comforts and luxuries is reduced."

Dairy Protest

PHILADELPHIA, March 5 (AP)—Labeling regulations proposed by the Government for the milk industry threaten to force milk producers to discontinue advertising their product, dairymen from 12 northeastern states were told.

Charles W. Wilson, Washington, attorney for the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, said the Federal Food and Drug Administration's proposals seek to define milk as a food having special dietary uses, and virtually mean that "we would have to print a prescription" on all bottle caps.

To carry all the necessary information, caps would have to be four or five inches in diameter, Mr. Wilson told delegates to the conference.

Approximately 250 representatives of the industry—from farms, marketing co-operatives, state colleges of agriculture, farm bureaus, and milk control boards—are attending the two-day conference.

Lost RCAF Flier Returns, N. Y. Police Guard Plane

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 5 (AP)—Aircraftsman William M. Coffin of Collins Bay, Ontario, who landed his Royal Canadian Air Force fighter plane in a field near here on the night of March 2, has returned to Canada.

State troopers, meanwhile, guard the $85,000 ship. Mr. Coffin, the fourth RCAF flier to come down on the wrong side of the border within a few weeks, said he lost his bearings while on a training flight.

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Crux of War Turns to Greece; Can It Stand Nazi Attack?

Continued from Page 1

to its knees Germany could come forward and offer its services as an "impartial" arbitrator.

Greek valor plus timely British aid foiled this scheme. But even now, when it is evident that the Italians can never extricate themselves unaided from their mess, Germany, though prepared to intervene, hopes that the Greeks may be threatened and cajoled into a separate peace.

As a bait they might offer what would seem superficially generous terms: a slice of Southern Albania in exchange for expulsion of British air forces and placement of Greek bases at Germany's disposal.

After the Greeks, knowing German perfidy, and loyal to their allies, reject such an offer, the stage would be set for an invasion.

The Usual Invasion Technique

The German technique of propaganda has always been the same in the invasions of Poland, Scandinavia, and the Low Countries.

To resist German invasion and maintain their positions in Albania, the Greeks would have to accept ground troop reinforcements either from the British or the Turks if the latter should become involved.

The number of these reinforcements would depend upon the amount of troops Germans sent against them.

The Germans may be expected to use anywhere from 10 to 20 divisions. Any Allied troops would also need to bring along munitions and armament, including proportionate air support.

Although a German attack on Greece would complicate the Allied situation, the Germans, too, will face grave difficulties.

A Wild and Rugged Country

Their communication lines through Western Bulgaria will extend across the wildest and most rugged mountainous region of the Balkans. The only highway from Bulgaria to Salonica is the Struma River Valley road.

When I drove over it last autumn it was little more than a muddy wagon track for long stretches. Elsewhere it zigzagged up the mountainsides at a dizzy angle.

There were no bridges and we had to ford eight streams. During the spring floods these must be impassable.

In any case this road when I saw it was in no condition for mechanized columns.

Under German Supervision

During the early winter roadwork was done there by Bulgarian teams under German supervisors, but for the last two months this work had to be suspended and was only resumed two weeks ago.

Although on the Greek side the road is much improved it crosses several steep ranges before reaching Salonica. The Germans have no other route unless they decide to pass through Yugoslavia also.

The Azios River valley provides a natural gateway to Salonica and the Macedonian plain into which the valley broadens out near the Greek frontier.

Here the Germans would have a direct railway and comparatively good motor roads. But this would involve complications with Yugoslavia.

Here again the German pressure diplomacy may be counted on to make the fullest use of threat and bribery. The pressures on Yugoslavia will be similar to those imposed on Bulgaria — diplomacy which led the Bulgarian Premier to explain his signature with the Axis as having been made necessary by the "pressure of events."

Yet the developments in the Balkans must not be taken as establishing a situation which was unanticipated. From the moment that France fell it was clearly apparent that the Nazi's could conquer the rest of the Balkan states "by telephone."

That has happened. But the situation has developed two unexpected elements which were not visible in those grim and disappointing days when the collapse of the Third Republic seemed to offer the Nazis a free hand on the Continent.

The first was the heroic resistance of the Greeks. The second was the swift victory of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's Army of the Nile in Africa.

The first presents a potential threat against Germany, even though the Germans are not directly involved—the threat of a war on a second front—a military development Herr Hitler has sought above all else to avoid.

The second makes available an undetermined number of British troops should the British decide to use them in any other section of the Mediterranean theater.

German Action Defensive

With these things in mind, and judging from the character of the movements already familiar in the German military plans, it is clear that the German action in the Balkan Peninsula, though it involves attack, is essentially defensive. For Nazi military opinion appears convinced that it is vitally necessary to prevent the British from using Greece as a bridgehead for an attack upon Germany's "back door."

Only the developments of the next few days can accurately show the extent to which Greece believes that British military assistance could be effective or whether it must give way before the pressure of the German legions massing to the north.

Turkey appears for the moment to have decided to honor its pledge as an ally of Britain only by defending its own territory—holding the Straits but refraining from any expeditionary move in Bulgaria itself.

Russia—perhaps as a result of secret concessions—or perhaps because of its military impotence to do otherwise—has refrained from challenging the German penetration among its Slavic brothers in Bulgaria.

Anticipated Long Ago

Yet with all these factors the military situation which today confronts Greece and Britain is one which has been anticipated for a long time.

The British and the Greek General Staffs have had a priceless oportunity to make their plans for just this eventuality as a result of time gained through the vigor of the Greek resistance against the Italians.

These plans, shrouded in the closest military secrecy, will become visible only in response to Germany's movements. Those movements have now occurred, and the next few days should show what kind of reception committee is waiting for the Nazis.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1940

THE 94th Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company covering operations for 1940 will be presented to the stockholders at the annual meeting on April 8, 1941. Operating revenues increased $46,662,630 or 10.8% over 1939. Operating expenses increased $31,553,843 or 10.3%. Taxes increased $3,789,341 or 9.5%. Net income was $46,238,250 an increase of $14,205,725. Surplus was $36,896,665 equal to 5.60% ($2.80 per share) upon the outstanding Capital Stock (par $50) as compared with 3.52% ($1.76 per share) in 1939.

OPERATING RESULTS	1940	1939
Total Operating Revenues Were	$477,593,408	$430,930,778
Total Operating Expenses Were	338,454,678	306,900,835
Leaving Net Revenue From Railway Operations of	139,138,730	124,029,943
Taxes Amounted to	43,885,188	40,095,847
Hire of Equipment and Joint Facility Rents were	8,754,056	6,629,768
Leaving Net Railway Operating Income of	86,499,486	77,304,328
Income From Investments and Other Sources was	*41,335,655	36,864,230
Making Gross Income of	127,835,141	114,168,558
Fixed Charges, Chiefly Rentals Paid to Leased Roads, and Interest on the Company's Debt	81,596,891	82,136,033
Leaving Net Income of	46,238,250	32,032,525
Appropriations to Sinking and Other Funds, etc.	9,341,585	8,854,839
Surplus	36,896,665	23,177,686

*Includes dividend of $5,000,000 in securities received from Pennsylvania Company.

Dividends aggregating 3% ($1.50 per share) were paid during 1940 compared with 2% ($1.00 per share) in 1939.

The Management recognizes its responsibility to give the stockholders salient facts relating to the Company's business, service, finances and other important matters and does so through the medium of the press and the annual report. Through the cooperation of the security holders, the public and the employes, your Company is able to give good service, pay good wages, meet its obligations and pay dividends.

M. W. CLEMENT, *President*

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Stockholders can obtain copies of the Annual Report from J. Taney Wilcox, Secretary, Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

America: Slave or Free?

2 *Power to Make Laws Vital Right to People*

One of the developments in American life most vividly impressing persons returning to their country after years abroad is the cessation of work on Friday evenings. American economic life seems to have adapted itself to a week of five working days. A law has given an extra half day of leisure to millions of people.

Other laws have determined how many hours a day we may work, at what age we may begin to work, how much we must receive for our work.

Laws once determined what men and women in this republic should be treated as chattel, and then a law, embodied in a proclamation, provided that there shall be no human chattels.

Laws affect almost every aspect of our lives. Therefore, law-making power means power over human beings. When one man only or a small group of men make laws, the multitudes are helpless victims. When all the people make laws, they determine, within bounds, the course of their lives. They are masters.

In slave societies men treated women as chattel; in democracies women are lawmakers. Under tyrants, parents could expose or sell their children; democracies make laws to protect all children.

Law-making power is an inalienable requisite of freedom.

Slave Way

Practically all autocrats in the past made laws by decree. Laws were fiats. Modern authoritarian states make laws in essentially the same way.

Italy has recently engaged in three wars. In no case did the people have a right to bring their opinions to bear. These momentous matters were decided by one man in consultation with a body of partisans owing their positions to that man.

Germany also plunged into one of the most terrible wars of history by the decision of a single man, who proclaimed his move before a body of absolutely dependent followers, not one of whom would dare express an individual opinion.

In matters affecting lives, property and the future of their Nations the Duce and the Führer alone make the decisions and citizens who dare dissent are turned over to strong-arm squads.

The Fascists

The Fascists have given their land a leading place among the classic examples of taxation without representation. One man can impose any burden he wishes on 44,000,000 others. He can socialize, nationalize, confiscate any property. He fixes prices, profits, rates of interest, and determines just how much of what each citizen may buy or sell.

No elective legislature of any kind exists in Italy. Although there is a sort of law-making assembly emanating from the Fascist Party, Benito Mussolini makes most of the laws directly, the others indirectly.

"The Parliament consists of a Senate (containing circa 500 members) appointed by the King for life on Mussolini's nomination, and of a Chamber of Fasci, whose members (circa 700) hold their seats by virtue of belonging to the three highest Fascist organizations."

This means that every member of both bodies is selected by Premier Mussolini. They can vote only on measures presented by Premier Mussolini or previously approved by him.

Yet that is not all—ordinary bills, especially those of a social and economic nature, are not within the jurisdiction of the assembly; they become laws by decree.

That is not all, either—every law may be issued by decree in case of need.

The Nazis

In Nazi Germany there is not even Parliamentary pretense. There is, to be sure, a sort of Nazi Reichstag, but its sole duty is to applaud, cry "Heil" and shout "Ja." It is seldom convened and then only to hear its master's voice. All Nazi legislation is by decree.

For example, Herr Hitler in a hotel at the city of Linz, decreed the annihilation of the State of Austria and its annexation by the Reich. A few hours before he had decreed that his army invade Austria.

He decreed the abolition of labor unions, the elimination of all the independent German states, the levying of crushing burdens on the Jews, the immobility of agricultural property.

His wish is law. There is no body of any kind in Germany that could invalidate one of his decrees. No Assyrian conqueror had more complete law-making power than Herr Hitler.

The Communists

In Soviet Russia the situation is somewhat different. A Parliament containing 1,143 members was elected on Dec. 12, 1937, by universal secret ballot, with practically all inhabitants over 18 years of age voting. Never before in history have so many people participated in a single election, namely 91,113,153. Of them 98 per cent were for the Government.

This Parliament constitutes, in theory, the real Government of Russia. According to the Constitution it has more power than any other great elective body. It makes and administers the laws; it selects and directs the courts. Since its members are elected by the people, Russia would appear to be controlled by the Russian people.

Most observers, however, believe that is not the case. They say that 170,000,000 Russians are given the laws, which one man and his political machine desire. In this election there was not a single opposition candidate, and no opposition agitation. Only one party is allowed to exist and it tolerates no factions. The party really appointed those 1,143 law-makers. Joseph Stalin runs the Party. He eliminates rivals.

This election was arranged by a dictator, to secure votes for the candidates of a dictator, who are to carry out the dictates of a dictator.

Free Way

America has just given a very striking object lesson of men and women making laws in a democracy. For weeks the whole Nation took an active part in considering and passing on the lend-lease bill. This was a vital matter, affecting all citizens. The welfare of every family was involved. Not only property and lives were at stake, but the American way of life and America's place in the world. Most Americans realized that, and a vast number brought their influence to bear.

How It Was Done

They did this in many ways. First, the Representatives and Senators, whom the people had elected, very thoughtfully studied or at least exhaustively discussed the proposal. The issue aroused much emotion. But every law-maker had an opportunity to have his views expressed and freely to vote. More than that, each side, through Committee hearings, had an almost unrestricted opportunity to agitate for its views, and to call in famous experts to champion them.

In addition, many delegates for both sides of the question went to the capital to press their points of view. Besides, a very large number of letters were written to the law-makers.

Yet, all this represents but a small part of the national participation in this case of law-making. Every American newspaper discussed the matter with absolute freedom and as much wisdom or ardor as it commanded. The readers sent scores of thousands of letters to the press. Almost all editors published letters on both sides.

A very large number of forums were held. Many organizations of a local, State, or national character were active.

There were many public meetings, and signatures by the hundreds of thousands were gathered for various resolutions. The radio took a very active part in the campaign. The movies exerted much influence on the general issue and many pulpits were decidedly outspoken on both sides.

The American people gave a classic example of democratic law-making. With freedom that was very nearly complete, through channels permitting almost unrestricted expression of opinion, the American people themselves determined the future action of the American people.

In Sweden

Another outstanding example of such law-making is Sweden.

For decades the Swedes had a kind of Parliament, but only 20 years ago was that Parliament converted into a popular assembly.

Within the short period since then the Nation has taken a place near the head of the vanguard of human progress.

At the beginning of this century less than a third of the male population could vote. Laws were made by the rich, for the rich. But in 1920 the whole adult population won the franchise.

It took advantage of that right to choose wise, unselfish, honest law-makers. Most legislators are farmers, workers, artisans, small journalists, small civil servants.

Of the 3,000,000 votes cast in the last election, a sixtieth part went to the Fascist parties, a sixth to the Conservatives, a tenth to the extreme left, more than two thirds to the middle parties.

Common Swedish people, elected by common people, conduct the affairs of common people in an exceptionally able manner.

Woman Suffrage

A very characteristic feature of democratic law-making is the part women play in it. This is a comparatively new thing in the world and is a direct outgrowth of government by the people.

In practically all autocratic states women have been treated as belonging to men.

After the beginning of the Twentieth Century this situation was radically changed in most democratic countries. Not only do women vote and not only do they sit in law-making bodies, but they are a major factor in forming the public opinion from which laws spring.

A large number of the letters in American newspapers are from women; many of the demonstrations in Washington are arranged by women; they participate in the forums; they are reporters, editors, publishers; they maintain some of the most active opinion-forming societies. In Great Britain and practically every democratic country of western Europe, except France, women played a similar role—before the upsurge of the Nazi flood.

A casual glance at the present world might seem to indicate that the longings men have cherished, through more than two millenniums, for fair, nation-made laws, assuring justice for all, have been in vain. But the situation is not as dark as it seems.

It is true that a vast majority of the people on the globe now have laws imposed upon them in contrast to the situation 20 years ago, when most nations were their own law-makers. However, the history of progress provides good reasons for believing that this is only a temporary setback.

Liberation is often followed by confusion. The five decades after 1870 brought to an unprecedented number of persons liberation from an unprecedented number of restraints. This led to a rather widespread disregard for all authority, and resulted in excesses, conflicts, and frustration. Then, impatient multitudes looked to dictators for relief. But already they seem to be becoming disillusioned.

Day by day, an increasing number of persons in many lands join the British Commonwealth, with heart and hand, in its fight against a return of the ancient system of imposing tyrannical laws by decree.

Men of faith continue to believe that the remarkable progress of the last century will not be checked long.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

President's Wife Urges Wide Charity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—While domestic needs for relief in many sections of the country are urgent, American giving to suffering peoples abroad must not be curtailed, lest American capacity to be touched by such plights be blunted, according to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President.

"If people criticize you," she told 3,000 women at the opening campaign rally of the United New York appeal of the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Refugee Service at the Commodore Hotel yesterday, "remember to bring to them the realization that they must not neglect to go on with their efforts here at home. But tell them also that the heart which is only turned inward, which does not go out to the suffering wherever they may be, will lose its power to understand suffering close at hand.

"You must never close the channels for understanding suffering and for working to alleviate it. I believe that what each one of us gives helps to bring more ability to give. I don't think it restricts our ability to help at home, because it strengthens it in us through the knowledge we have of the suffering that has come to other nations.

"It strengthens in us the determination that we will here build a nation which attacks the causes which bring about suffering and which will not allow a generation to grow up that is so lacking in understanding and so selfish that it is not willing to face the problems of a nation and try to find the right answers."

Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, wife of the Governor and Honorary Chairman of the campaign, introduced Mrs. Roosevelt. Other speakers were Miss Ethel Wise, Mrs. Roger W. Straus, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Morris C. Troper, European Director of the Distribution Committee, and Ephraim R. Gomberg, Director of the Refugee Service.

Mr. Gomberg said that his service had made special efforts to transfer as many refugees as possible to communities other than New York City, to obviate a concentration of them in this city. During 1940, he said, 5,109 such settlements were made outside New York and 5,000 jobs found.

Queensland Schools Educate Evacuees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Educational assistance for evacuee children from Great Britain, Hong Kong, and Singapore, is to be undertaken by secondary schools in Queensland.

The Brisbane Grammar School is offering five evacuee scholarships, exempting the winners from payment of fees, and all Church of England secondary schools are offering reduced fees to all overseas British children now living in Queensland.

Other schools in Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne are reported to be preparing similar scholarships or reduction of fees for 1941.

In New York

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Rates from $6 single, $8 double. Brochure on request.
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117 S. 16th Street
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street, N. W.

U. S. Protests German Seizure Of Y. M. C. A Assets in Poland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—The State Department, it was learned today, has protested to the German Government in behalf of the American Young Men's Christian Association against seizure by the invading German forces of three buildings and three camps owned by the Polish Y. M. C. A.

The protest points out that the value of the three buildings is approximately $2,000,000 and that more than one-half of this amount came from American donors and was given with the stipulation that if the buildings were ever used for other than Y. M. C. A. purposes the money would revert to this country.

According to reliable reports from Poland, the Y. M. C. A. building in Warsaw is now serving as the seat of the German Government in Poland, while that in Krakow is headquarters for the Gestapo, Germany's secret police. The third building is in Lodz.

The building in Warsaw is the largest Y. M. C. A. structure in Europe. It has served as headquarters for the Polish Y. M. C. A. which was organized by Paul Super, a member of the National Board of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States. Mr. Super was loaned to the Polish Y. M. C. A. by its American counterpart and has been regularly elected General Director since 1923.

In its protest the Y. M. C. A. is placing itself upon record as interested in the fate of the Polish property and is seeking to lay the foundation or renewed Y. M. C. A. activity when that part of the world returns to a state closer to normalcy. At the same time, very little hope is held in Y. M. C. A. circles that much can be done along these lines unless Germany is defeated and Poland is restored to an independent status.

The German seizure, which actually occurred upon the arrival of German troops, was "legalized" under a recently promulgated decree dissolving all organizations and associations in German-occupied Poland and confiscating their property.

The State Department has also sent a formal note of protest to Moscow against what is described as the repeated robbing and desecration of a Roman Catholic church there. The church, under the direction of an American priest, has been robbed five times within the last year and was recently desecrated, the Department said.

The protest points out that under the Soviet-American Accord of 1933, American citizens were to have freedom of worship in Russia and to have such churches as they desired. Officials here view the incident as a further evidence of the eventual fate of religion under all types of totalitarian government.

Howard Clothes Will Improve Your Appearance This Spring

HOWARD Show of the Week WOR WFIC WAAB WGN 6:30 Sunday Night
Union Label in every garment
Howard suits and topcoats for Spring prove conclusively that smart styling need not be expensive . . . that genuine quality is within the reach of every man. Howard offers you clothes of balanced excellence . . in fabric . . in tailoring . in style . in color . . . in pattern . . . in fit . . . in everything! Tastefully, Howard garments express what we believe to be the best ideas in modern clothes design. If you pride yourself in your smartness, not only in style sense but in your judgment of value and if you definitely want to improve your appearance, then Howard Clothes are bound to appeal to you.
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Britain on Way to Full War Pattern; Vast Change Is to Come With Peace

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 5—Official admission that State intervention provides the only efficient means of ensuring maximum war production seems implicit in the British Government's latest move to close factories producing peacetime consumer goods and transfer their man power and raw material resources to more important tasks incident to the war.

Instead of transfers from non-essential to essential war industries continuing to be done haphazardly as hitherto, what is now described as a "first bold and imaginative move in the sphere of productive control" will be introduced.

On the purely industrial side the scheme which was announced yesterday, is fundamentally a rejection of the so-called spreadover system as means of meeting reduced output.

Instead production in the industries affected will be concentrated in "nucleus firms" working to 100 per cent capacity, while the remainder will be closed down and wherever possible their resources transferred to war production industries.

Voluntary Plan First

At the end of a period to be determined by the Government, redundant plants must suspend production for duration of the war.

For a period of five months reorganization of the various industries may be a voluntary affair of the firms concerned, provided the required degree of concentration is obtained in each industry, the Government only facilitating concentration by granting to groups of undertakings special aid to safeguard their labor and the raw materials required.

Many important and intricate questions result from such far-reaching State interference in industry. Outstanding are those of financial aid for closed factories and guarantees safeguarding their interests and rights for postwar reopening.

Regarding compensation Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, President of the Board of Trade, stated yesterday: "The Government cannot contemplate the use of public funds to relieve the position and provide compensation."

He left Parliament with the impression that it would be the duty of firms which get more work as result of the new reorganization to provide a measure of compensation for less fortunate firms.

Compensation at Stake

Already there is much criticism on this point, and the coming parliamentary debate will undoubtedly bring to the fore the proposition that the Government must compensate in cases of hardship.

For compensation must be paid in some way, and it is only a question whether it comes from inflated prices and indirect taxation, or through direct taxation.

The alternative of profit pooling on a voluntary basis by firms within a particular industry itself is held by many to be hardly likely to succeed, and would not remove the fact that ultimately the payment would have to come from higher selling prices.

To ensure the speedy reopening of these factories at the end of the war, the records of factories closed down and labor transferred are to be kept and measures adopted to preserve trade-marks, patents and good will as much as possible.

Care and Maintenance Basis

Redundant firms will retain their separate existence, although unable to manufacture, while closed factories not needed for war production will be placed on a care and maintenance basis, and where suitable be utilized by the Government for storage of food and munitions.

The new measure also concentrates attention on the problem of postwar methods of industrial control, especially of State control of industry, and as The Times, of London, admits, this and similar measures may have a "permanent effect on the structure of industry; but that must be left for the teachings of wartime controls to determine."

This scheme for the fullest possible exploitation of the Nation's resources to war production must be assessed together with three other drives the Government is now making to mobilize all available resources for the fighting forces and war industry, namely, registration of men and women not on defense work, the scheduling of essential war factories, and revision of the schedule of reserved occupations.

1,500,000 Workers Affected

From all these together it is estimated that 1,500,000 workers will be released for war industry.

This measure is accepted by the average open-minded Britisher as essential war legislation.

In fact certain sections of the press point out that it is a year overdue, arguing that Germany started the concentration of production before the outbreak of the war, and that Britain's leaders should never have imagined it possible to achieve the required war production without touching the consumer industries or the shipping space these utilize.

The Stock Exchange has not reacted strongly as yet to the new measures. This problem, due to the fact that in pottery and leather, there is little Exchange activity, while as far as hosiery and textiles are concerned it is assumed in the City that larger units of these branches of industry whose shares are actually quoted wil become nucleus firms, and so be on a full production basis.

LONDON (AP)—Wartime planned economy is effecting changes in Britain's business and industrial life so drastic that a return to prewar conditions is no longer expected.

Some businesses are gone, never to return. Workers are promised a large share in the profits of industry and restoration of the rights set aside by the wartime urgency for "all-out" production of war weapons without regard to any other consideration.

Britain's place in world economy also is shifting inevitably. The war—even though it be a victorious war—may alter the Nation's position in the financial world. The future Britain may be no longer the world's counting-house and trade center. Many foresee its role as that of a tight little half-farm, half factory island, exporting cutlery, airplane engines and emigrants to America and to dominions more free from London control and influence than ever before.

One of the most influential men, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, discussing the "new Britain we want to see," declared "Socialist principles are of tremendous value when applied to the necessities of war and the prospects of the world that follows a war."

A New World Order

Admitting that no one can foresee the end, Mr. Bevin added, "We must guide our people to a new world order" involving a "willingness to restrict voluntarily our sovereignty and acceptance of obligations to works with others in the world in a great common endeavor to produce a higher civilization."

A hint of the shape of the new Britain that Mr. Bevin wants to see was outlined in 1937 in this program publicly attributed to him:

1. Nationalization of all transport—road, rail and water.
2. State control of the Bank of England.
3. Public ownership of all coal, gas, electric and oil resources of the country.

Mr. Bevin holds that disarmament for the victor and vanquished alike must be "the alternative to balance of power and policy of power politics, etc., if we are to achieve correct economic development and save the world from recurring wars."

A powerful stimulus to the demand for better working conditions is the American movie picturing state-sponsored co-education and a standard of living for the working man far higher than here.

An English riveter, drawing the equivalent of $17 a week, and hurrying his children at 14 to jobs to help eke out an existence, sees America as a haven where he might have an automobile, an electric refrigerator, central heating and a chance for his children to attend a university. (The British worker's wage, however, represents more than the amount indicates because of different habits of life, lower costs of some things and the different standard of living.)

End to Emigration

The war has stopped emigration, so he is trying to get politicians to make good on the promised "square deal."

Workers—bearing the brunt of long hours, food shortages, loss of rest due to air raids, high prices and the purchase tax while receiving an average of only a dollar a week more because of the war—are grumbling little but they may grumble more after the war unless the "square deal" is forthcoming, talk of leaving when the chance comes.

Meanwhile whole industries are being wiped out by Government order and workers shifted to arms plants or to factories producing goods the country can sell abroad for much-needed dollars. The Government does this by a price and imports control and licensing system.

Changes in Business

Luxury industries and trades are being blacked out. There is no automobile manufacturing any longer in England. Only military machines now may be produced. It is estimated that 30,000 persons have been thrown out of work in the garage business alone.

On the other hand, some industries are getting every kind of Government aid to keep them going. Cloth manufacturers, for example, are protected against foreign competition by bans on imports. They get cotton and wool from the Government, which is buying the entire exportable surpluses of many Colonies and Dominions and such other areas as Egypt.

Farmers get guaranteed prices for much of their produce and are given outright subsidies for such work as bringing into cultivation land which has been lying fallow — a step intended to reduce food imports.

Money Capital Changes

London's "City," the Empire's financial capital, now fears that the dollar has become the world's No. 1 standard of value and will make New York the world's banker, and that the United States, instead of Britain, will take the profis that go with domination of the world's money.

That situation arises from the United States' growth rather than decline of Britain. It means that Britain must get more revenue from her farms and factories to take the place of declining financial profits.

In postwar economy, Britons don't expect much loosening of wartime controls for a long period. The old days are gone forever, they say, and the new days have not been defined yet. Nobody knows whether the trend will be toward socialism or controlled capitalism or something else.

But everybody agrees that a new era is coming.

British Aid Swedes In Blockade Zones

By the Associated Press

London, March 5

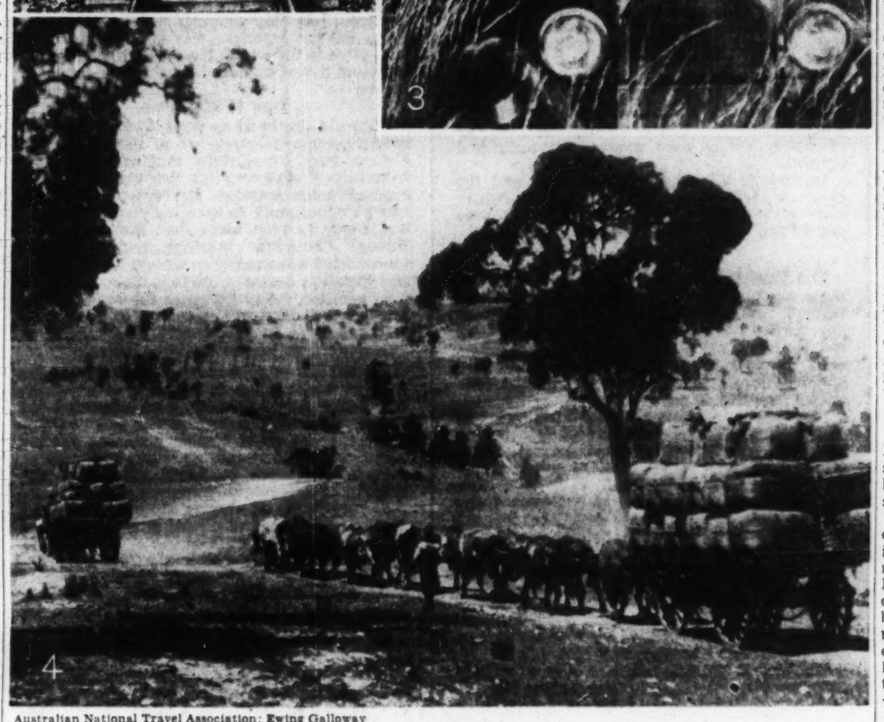
The Ministry of Economic Warfare disclosed today that an arrangement with Sweden has been put into operation permitting five Swedish ships, one of which must sail from the United Kingdom, to enter the Swedish port of Göteborg from overseas each month without molestation by the British blockade.

None of the ships is allowed to call at any Axis-controlled port and the plan is conditional on noninterference with the vessels "in any way" by the Germans or Italians. (Presumably the Swedes must make their own arrangements with the Axis.)

Cudahy Studies Spain

MADRID, March 5 (AP)—John Cudahy, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, is studying conditions here prior to resuming a journey by air to Berlin. Mr. Cudahy is traveling as a magazine and newspaper representative with plans to interview European statesmen.

Darwin, Australia's Northern Gateway



Australian National Travel Association; Ewing Galloway

Capital of Northern Territory in Key Position

(1) Main street in Darwin. (2) Typical stretch of railroad in the empty interior of Australia. (3) Motoring through the coarse-grass territory near Mt. Stuart in Central Australia. (4) Wool transported by ox wagon to market from the great "stations" of the interior.

Australia Builds Up Darwin As Key to Northern Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — Darwin, Australia's northern strategic gateway, and probably the most isolated city of importance in the world, is today the object of attention by both Tokyo and Canberra.

As Japanese penetration comes into Indo-China, the Japanese air and naval forces have obtained bases on the nearest mainland points of Asia to Australia.

The Australian military authorities viewed Japanese advances with such seriousness that a military road was rushed to complete the Adelaide-Darwin route. Until Christmas, the railway and road routes overland went from Adelaide to Alice Springs, the geographical center of the Continent, thence there was a gap to Birdum. This 400-mile-long stretch of open desert made the journey to Darwin an adventure.

Quick Work on Road

In September last the Federal military authorities rushed 300 workmen to Darwin and Alice Springs. Working in three shifts night and day, they completed the road by Christmas. The railroad remains incompleted.

Although air traffic from Adelaide and Brisbane passes Darwin daily to the Far East and Europe, most citizens depend upon a monthly automobile connection between Birdum and Alice Springs. The Alice Springs rail service to Adelaide is confined to one train every two weeks, although notices on the route warn the public to look out for trains.

The Darwin Defense Force is a regular military unit, with Air Force contingents to make it an army and air base. The numbers of these forces is very small.

A garden city, it depends upon the 523,000 square miles of Northern Territory for its commerce. Two hundred and seventeen thousand square miles are leased to cattle stations, bringing annual rents of less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Packing Plant Idle

Nearly 1,000,000 cattle are ranched in Northern Territory, but lack of water and distance from markets make ranching difficult. A huge meat-packing plant was opened at Darwin in 1917 at a cost of $5,000,000, but it closed in 1919. Today the works stand derelict in Darwin.

Mother-of-pearl is fished by Japanese and Malay divers in the Darwin area. Despite attempts made by Australians to rid the North of Japanese divers, it has been proved that only Japanese can stand the strain of the work and the industry is dependent upon them. The price of $700 a ton is maintained by agreement between the pearlers to limit production. South of Darwin a peanut industry has been developed, while mica is mined further south, mostly by Italians.

Darwin is capital of an area covering 500,000 square miles, in which there is only one person in every hundred square miles. These citizens elect a member to the Federal House of Representatives, but he can vote only on divisions affecting bills which directly concern the Northern Territory.

The outpost of Australian civilization in the north—it is the only township of any size between Normanton, on the Queensland coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and Wyndham, in Western Australia—Darwin is a frontier town. Energetic pioneers have given it schools, water and electricity, but the lack of frequent shipping services or rail connections, has its disadvantages. Fresh fruit and vegetables are at a premium, a few days after the steamer arrives. The troops have been forced to grow their own vegetables on a river 100 miles south.

Tourists Still Awaited

In the middle of the town enterprising citizens erected a luxury hotel early in the war to provide services for tourists. "Old residents" literally gaped at the sight. The tourists are still awaited.

Yet Darwin may be called beautiful. The streets are lined with milkwood trees, and the scent of frangipanni lingers among the banyans and bamboos in the road. The Botanical Gardens are in the hands of a director who learned his business in Kew Gardens, London.

The town has a tropical, humid heat. In the wet season, from November to March, the rainfall is 90 inches, while during the rest of the year it is nil.

The streets are colorful with Chinese in their native costumes, Malays from the trepang fisheries, aboriginals in their white mission costumes, Australian troops in tropical uniforms. Civil servants and cable officials form the society of the township.

Italians Warn Swiss Not to Insult Army

ROME (AP)—The newspaper La Tribuna recently warned the Swiss against "provoking" Italians living in Switzerland with "insults" to the Italian Army which it reported were heard in the Canton of Neuchatel.

Switzerland was reminded that it was surrounded by Axis powers and the newspaper asked:

"Can Switzerland provokingly consider itself Anglophile and therefore anti-European?"

"Certain insults," it added, "when not stopped by a firm severe attitude of the governing authority end by involving the responsibility of a whole people."

Puzzlers 'Stuck' on Skewer

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5 (AP)—Four war-production workers in Watford, Staffordshire, England, have asked the Cincinnati Enquirer for the correct answer to a crossword puzzle published in its edition of last Sept. 8.

The Britishers found the paper packed around a machinery shipment from Cincinnati.

"We have endeavored to solve the puzzle during those short periods from time to time when it is deemed advisable to adjourn from our labors," they wrote, inclosing the partially worked puzzle.

"If it be possible, we should be glad to learn just what 'meat is roasted on a skewer' and why?"

The Enquirer's solution to the puzzle showed that "meat roasted on a skewer" is Kabob, also known as city chicken.

Duce Navy Nazified; British Hold Control

By Captain Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As signs increase that Germany is being forced to take over more and more of the burden of Italy's war effort, the question arises as to whether Reichsführer Hitler can ameliorate the Duce's present naval dilemma in the Mediterranean.

The meeting between the naval chiefs of Germany and Italy, Admiral Erich Räder and Admiral Raffaelo Riccardi, Feb. 17, gave rise to the belief that Germany was virtually taking over command of Italy's submarine fleet. Moreover it seems likely that Germany may even furnish trained crews for the Italian underwater craft.

But whether Germany can do as much for the Italian surface fleet, which has been studiously avoiding any form of contact with the British fleet in the Mediterranean, is another matter.

There is little doubt but that Germany has waited patiently for the day when it could take over complete control of Italian naval operations.

It can be taken for granted that Germany's intelligence service had obtained full information of the Italian Navy prior to Italy's declaration of war.

Nazis' Expectations

Very probably the Germans at that time came to the conclusion that the Italian Navy could not be relied on to give a good account of itself, and possibly even then made plans for the day when Germany would take over its direction.

Although the British probably were as well informed about the Italians as was Germany, no chances could be taken with unexpected potentialities of the Italian Navy. Consequently a considerable portion of Great Britain's naval strength had to be diverted to the Mediterranean.

The result quickly proved that the excellent design of Italian ships—except for undue stress being laid on high speed at the expense of structural strength—were of little avail when the will to use this navy did not exist.

Italy was severely defeated on its land fronts, partly because of the inability of its navy to maintain supply lines. And this defeat provided Reichsführer Hitler with the opportunity to drive a hard bargain which, it is surmised, will place the Italian naval operations under Germany's control.

Problems in Shift

To what use Germany would put Italy's surface navy remains to be seen. But there would undoubtedly be problems arising from such a shift of command.

Competent man-of-warsmen cannot be improvised overnight, so it does not seem possible that Germany can provide full crews for Italian ships. Mixed crews which do not speak the same language or have similar national customs, do not function very efficiently. In the case of the submarines the problem is relatively simple because the Nazis have been turning out submarine crews in great numbers in connection with their own ambitious submarine program. In German hands these submarines will be dangerous, because what tradition there is in the German Navy is largely derived from the successes its submarines achieved in the World War.

But Italy has a large number of destroyers and other light craft, some of which may possibly be taken over and manned by Germans, and it hardly seems possible that, with the limited experience the present Nazi Navy has had with capital ships and cruisers, crews can be forthcoming for heavy Italian ships and cruisers.

Temperament and Traditions

In any case, a shift in command is entirely foreign to Italian temperament and traditions.

During the World War, Italy flatly refused to permit its ships to be diverted to either French or British control, and demanded that full authority over all naval operations in the Adriatic remain in Italian hands. It required much juggling of command relations before a reasonably satisfactory agreement was reached whereby Italian, French, British, and later United States naval forces could work in harmony in that area. However, Italy never did place its naval units unreservedly under the command of officers of its then allies.

The Italian Navy lost its opportunity to establish traditions for itself in 1866 when it was soundly trounced by the Austrians in the Battle of Lissa. And since that day it has never been regarded as a first rate fighting force, despite Premier Mussolini's strenuous efforts to establish background for it.

Lack of Resistance

The British have sunk or severely damaged every Italian man-of-war that could be reached by their guns or torpedoes. In very few cases would the Italians stand up and fight.

So the question is, what can Nazi leadership accomplish with a navy that has no traditions, and in addition will accept German domination grudgingly?

How two navies can thus combine resources under the present circumstances, and produce a naval force that will render a satisfactory account of itself against the British Navy in the Mediterranean or anywhere else, is not apparent.

Even should the Italian Navy suddenly be metamorphosed into a going concern, it does not mean that control of the Mediterranean will pass from the British, but it will require the continued presence in that area of a considerable naval force that Britain could profitably use elsewhere.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Hard to Govern the Dutch

BERLIN, March 5 (AP)—Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German Commissioner for the Netherlands, has removed the Mayor of Amsterdam as a step in reorganizing the municipal government following a series of strikes and disorders. D. N. B., official German news agency, announced today.

Special commissioners also were appointed for the cities of Zandaam and Hilversum.

W. de Vlugt was ousted as the Mayor of Amsterdam.

John Edward Voute was appointed new Mayor and also was made Government Commissioner with extraordinary power.

A new decree by Dr. Seyss-Inquart, yesterday, introduced compulsory state service for all civilians of the Netherlands.

The decree also included a measure by which individuals may be prohibited from changing their jobs.

First application of the civilian duty clause was seen in instructions to a number of citizens near The Hague to take turns standing guard for the next eight days over German sign-posts which have been damaged by youths.

Latin America Reported Harboring German Pilots

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5 (AP)—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., journalist, author and scion of one of the United States' most widely known families, said that in Colombia, South America, "there are 7,000 Nazi reserve pilots, and in Costa Rica, 6,000."

"These figures are actual statistics gathered by the governments of both these countries," he told the Buffalo Ad Club.

Mr. Vanderbilt, who said he talked with Leon Trotsky four days before he was assassinated, quoted Mr. Trotsky as saying Mexico was honeycombed with Nazi planes and airports.

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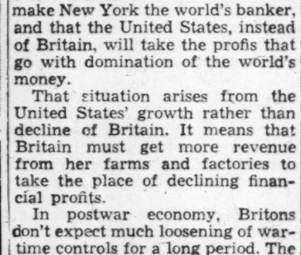

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British Capture 150,000 Italians

Most of prisoners taken in Libya drive, latest figures released by Army show.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 5 (AP)—Officials here declared that 150,000 Italian prisoners had already been taken in North and East Africa. This is rather more than the number announced two days ago by Secretary of War H. D. R. Margesson in the House of Commons in London, which was 140,000, although large captures have been reported from East Africa within the past day or two.

Of the total Italian prisoners in Africa British officials said 133,295 were taken in Libya between the start of the drive at Sidi Barrani, on Dec. 9, and Feb. 8, the day after the fall of Bengasi.

Fascists and native troops captured in East Africa since the offensive started number upwards of 16,000, including 10,000 captured in Somaliland, officials said. This total is being added to all the time, they announced, and was on the conservative side.

Guns captured in North Africa numbered more than 1,200 besides 112 in East Africa, according to the officials.

A considerable number of Italian prisoners has been shipped to India, where accommodations have been made for 38,000. Several thousand were reported to have already arrived.

News of the Day Newsreel from International

On Way to Prison Camps

Italian prisoners of war captured by the British in their drive through North Africa are shown on their arrival in Bombay, India. Above: The prisoners, closely guarded, are marched away from the docks to the internment camp. Below: The prisoners march through a Bombay street.

Tension in Syria

ROME, March 5 (AP)—Italian newspapers today published dispatches from Beirut, Lebanon, stating that Syrian authorities might take measures against alleged attempts of British agents to stir up revolt among native tribes along the frontier.

The articles asserted the British were offering bribes to border chieftains and were distributing large sums of money among the Arab tribes in the interior of Syria in an attempt to profit from "differences between some elements of the Syrian population" and the French authorities.

They reported French war veterans' leaders had appealed to their members to remain calm in "the present critical situation."

The newspapers added that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, while in Ankara, Turkey, had sought to gain Turkey's aid in British action against Syria, but that the overture met with a "cool reception."

Stefani (official Italian news agency) said British troop concentrations on the border between Palestine and Syria had "irritated" the Syrian peoples.

Nino D'Aroma, former Fascist official and Editor of Il Piccolo, warned that if the British attempted a coup in that "powderhouse," the Axis powers would know how to "reply suitably."

Ethiopian Fort Falls

CAIRO, Egypt, March 5 (AP)—British forces in Ethiopia have occupied the important Italian fort of Burye, near Lake Tana, and are continuing their advance, British headquarters announced today.

Burye is only 150 miles northwest of Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian Capital, and its occupation apparently represents extension of the drive of British and Ethiopian "patriot" forces which swept through Dangila and other towns recently toward the Capital.

The communiqué said the British were harassing "an Italian column which now is withdrawing toward Debra Marcos," 120 miles from Addis Ababa.

"In this area," the communiqué continued, "1,500 Italian regulars and 200 colonial troops have deserted with their weapons to join the patriots."

Italians Captured

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—Capture of 469 Italian officers and troops by a signal section "numbering only 20 to 30 men" in Italian Somaliland was reported today by a British military spokesman.

He said the incident occurred in the Juba River district when an advance signal section seeking a new headquarters location surprised an Italian unit.

The prisoners taken, he reported, numbered 17 officers, 40 non-commissioned officers and 412 enlisted men.

The spokesman also said 200 prisoners were taken during the capture, reported yesterday, of Iscia Baidoa and Buloburti.

British Officer Reports 16 Of 34 Convoy Ships Sunk Dec. 2

HOBOKEN, N. J. March 5 (AP)—A sudden, mass attack by German submarines followed by a rain of bombs from low-flying aircraft sank 16 vessels of a 34 ship convoy enroute to England from Newfoundland last December, a British naval officer disclosed here yesterday.

The officer, one of 29 passengers—all naval officers—who arrived on the Netherlands Freighter Edam, concealed his identity but said he was one of 170 officers and men who survived the sinking of the armed British Cruiser Forfar, 700 miles northwest of Ireland, with a loss of 200 lives, last Dec. 2.

The Forfar, formerly the 16,403-ton liner Montrose owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, was assigned to convoy a group of small freighters, most of them of the 8,000-ton class, the officer said.

[On Dec. 13 the British Admirality announced that the Forfar had been torpedoed and sunk. No intimation was given at that time that the Forfar had been guarding a convoy.]

Leaving St. John's, N. F., late in November, he said, the fleet was accompanied for two days by Canadian destroyers, but, about three or four days after the destroyers turned back to Canada, the U-boats struck.

Without warning, the officer said, torpedoes smashed into the freighters during the night, only three hours before British destroyers were due to pick them up for the rest of the voyage to England.

From the frequency with which torpedoes hit hulls, he said, naval officers estimated there were at least seven submarines, all of them large, perhaps of the 300-foot class, or larger.

"Within 12 minutes four torpedoes hit the Forfar," the officer said. "One exploded our aft magazines and then another finally hit the forward magazines and we were done. The Forfar practically broke in half."

Meanwhile, he said, the submarines sent 10 or more freighters to the bottom of the sea and then, from overhead, German aircraft rained bombs on the rest of the convoy, sinking five or six more leaving only 18 vessels to continue the voyage.

The arriving of British destroyers, he said, finally broke up the submarine fleet.

French Hit at Sea

VICHY, France, March 5 (AP)—France has lost 15 merchant ships in the past two months, chiefly through the operations of belligerent nations, and these reductions in cargo space are "seriously threatening remaining imports," it was announced today.

February losses were eight ships, including one sunk by a German plane, one torpedoed by an unidentified submarine and six seized by the British, the announcement said.

It emphasized that France's principal yards now are in German hands and that the nation cannot hope to replace her marine losses by new construction.

5 Sinkings Claimed

ROME, March 5 (AP)—The Italian High Command said today a submarine which reported sinking three British steamers in the Atlantic March 3 had claimed sinking two additional steamers, also in the Atlantic.

Quezon Faces New Crisis in Manila

MANILA, March 5 (AP)—President Quezon's Administration is facing a crisis. Reliable sources reported today that Jose Yulo, Speaker of the National Assembly, is threatening to retire to private life unless Rafael Alunan is removed as Secretary of the Interior.

The controversy developed, these sources said, after the convention of provincial governors and mayors last month drafted President Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmena as candidates for re-election next November.

French-Thai Peace Awaits Technical Points

TOKYO, March 5 (AP)—Japan's efforts to arrange a peace settlement between French Indo-China and Thailand still were short of success tonight, but it was authoritatively indicated that only technical details remained to be worked out.

It was said the French still had not accepted in full the settlement plan offered by Japan as mediator, although Charles Arsène Henry, French Ambassador, visited the Foreign Office today for further discussion of details.

He failed to see Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who was said to have insisted on a "final" French answer by noon today (10 p. m. Tuesday, E. S. T.), but conferred with Hajime Matsumiya, high-ranking diplomat specially assigned to Japanese-Indo-China questions.

Informed quarters said that an immediate solution was unlikely, but that negotiations were continuing. Meanwhile it was not clear what disposition would be made regarding the twice-extended Thailand-Indo-China armistice, now due to expire March 7. There were unconfirmed reports it would be extended again.

The newspaper Asahi, predicting resumption of the fighting if France's answer were not "satisfactory," said Mr. Matsuoka had pointed out to the French Ambassador "France's insincere attitude, using strong terms and declaring the situation prevents any further delay."

Japanese newspapers said details had been worked out for swift evacuation of Japanese from Indo-China, with one steamer waiting at Saigon and two others at Haro!.

Terms of Japan's latest proposal for the settlement have not been disclosed, but it was indicated that Thailand was to get at least part of the territory she claimed from Cambodia and Laos Provinces.

Japanese quarters generally admit a setback to their efforts to settle the controversy swiftly.

Warship Movement?

HONG KONG, March 5 (AP)—The British-owned China Mail published a report today that approximately 50 Japanese warships passed Hong Kong March 2 headed south toward Hainan Island, across the Gulf of Tonkin from Northern French Indo-China.

This apparently would have been a different ship movement from that reported seen March 3 off Foochow—nearly 500 miles up the China coast from Hong Kong.

Reports to a Shanghai newspaper and to the Hong Kong Central News said 100 Japanese ships were seen headed south along the coast there.

Nazis Busy in French Morocco

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—The British Government told Parliament today Germany had "a considerable number" of soldiers and technicians in French Morocco within 150 miles of the vital Strait of Gibraltar.

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said, "A representative of the German Armistice Commission has been at Casablanca for some months."

"Early in February a considerable number of German officers and non-commissioned officers and men are reported to have arrived there in uniform and bearing arms," he said. "Estimates of their number vary. The Commission is said to include technicians of many kinds."

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free" French, charged Saturday that 80 "carefully chosen" Germans had arrived at Casablanca for the task of "carrying on the progressive disintegration of France and her empire."

Military Schools Offer Defense Aid

ALTON, Ill., March 5 (AP)—The Nation's military schools, which have a capacity of 10,000 cadets, have offered their facilities to the Secretary of War for any type of training deemed advisable in connection with national defense.

The offer was disclosed today by Col. Ralph L. Jackson, President of the Association of Military Colleges and Schools and head of Western Military Academy of Alton.

He announced a conference of the Association on National Defense would be held in Washington, March 24 to 26.

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Japan Planning No Challenge Of Great Britain in Far East

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—Conciliatory assurances that Japan has no intention of challenging Great Britain in the Far East were reported made by Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu in a half-hour conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday.

The conference followed a conciliatory pronouncement by Prime Minister R. G. Menzies of Australia—declaring that Australian friendship with Japan was not impossible—which caused considerable surprise in Australia.

The well-informed Press Association, British news agency, said Mr. Shigemitsu asked for the conference and then reported the gist of their conversation.

The Press Association called attention to the fact the Australian Prime Minister, R. G. Menzies, who now is in England, made a statement March 3 declaring friendship with Japan was not impossible, and said Mr. Shigemitsu's request for an interview with Mr. Churchill quickly followed.

Mr. Menzies' statement, however, met an unfavorable reception in Australia.

[Some members of the Advisory War Council in Australia said it was difficult to understand Mr. Menzies' attitude in view of Japan's part in the Axis. The Morning Herald in Australia added: "In commendable anxiety to improve a delicate situation, Mr. Menzies seems to have fallen into the error of minimizing its seriousness to the bewilderment of public opinion in Australia."]

It was reported Mr. Shigemitsu handed to Mr. Churchill a detailed reply from Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka to a British memorandum of Feb. 25.

R. A. Butler, British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, on that date said Britain had rejected Japanese hints of mediation in the European war and declared Britain is fighting for a cause in which there can be "no question of compromise or parley."

In his second conference with Mr. Churchill within a fortnight, Mr. Shigemitsu was reported by the Press Association to have "stressed that Japan's policy is not a challenge to Britain's interests in the Far East and that she does not wish the European war to spread there."

The talk, said the news agency, was "regarded as satisfactory from both the British and Japanese viewpoints."

Later, however, the Press Association—probably at the request of the Foreign Office—asked its clients to delete this quotation.

Mr. Churchill, it was reported, is believed to be personally eager to prevent British-Japanese relations deteriorating and to have been especially courteous without veiling his determination to take a firm stand.

Bars Appeasement

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—The Australian Prime Minister, Robert G. Menzies, said today that he "greatly resented" any suggestion that his speech here last Monday on British-Japanese relations indicated that he was in favor of appeasement.

[Mr. Menzies said that Australians should not drift into "an atmosphere in relation to Japan which is at least dubious and might quite frankly be dangerous," and warned against "the habit of believing a possible conflict becomes inevitable."]

Australia still has a "real apprehension of war," the Prime Minister declared, and is prepared to defend its vital interests with all the force as its disposal.

267,361 Registered For Military Duty

LONDON, March 5 (CP)—The Ministry of Labor announced March 3 that 19-year-olds registered for military service Feb. 22 totaled 267,361, of whom 1,421 declared themselves conscientious objectors.

The figures do not include seamen registered at mercantile marine offices or men unavoidably prevented from registering.

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Churchill's 'Safe and Sane' Aid

LONDON (AP)—A slight, mild-mannered lawyer who could pass for the principal of a high school is Britain's second in command.

He is Mr. Clement Richard Attlee—"Clem" to his wife and friends—Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, where he often acts for Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

He never speaks for Mr. Churchill. When oratory is needed, Mr. Attlee listens to his chief. But when the dull routine job of informing the House of Commons of what is to be done turns up, Mr. Attlee acts. It was Mr. Attlee who presented the most revolutionary bill in British parliamentary history last May, giving the Government the right to conscript the men and women of Britain and all they own to wage war.

Slow, Steady Progress

His public record is one of slow, steady progress from the office of Mayor of Stepney, London's East End slum district, in 1919, and Member of Parliament from Limehouse since 1922, to his present position.

His friends describe him as "sane, solid, but not brilliant." His enemies agree with this appraisal.

Mr. Attlee's private life is one of strange contrasts. Born to a well-to-do lawyer's family, Britain's Socialist leader was educated in public school at Haileybury and later at Oxford. When he left Oxford, he was a confirmed Tory, yet he went to live in London's slums and turned Socialist and conscientious objector to war.

Enlisting in 1914, however, he fought in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, and in France and was mustered out as a Major in 1919. He dislikes his military title and never uses it or permits it to be mentioned, if he can avoid it.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Clement Richard Attlee
Britain's Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons.

When Mr. Attlee led his men over the top, he went armed only with his officer's baton. Although he was often in the thick of the fighting, he never was wounded.

Career in Politics

He has found similar protection in the ups and downs of a career in British politics. Always a strict middle-of-the-roader, he rose to the top in 1935 by virtue of his moderate views. Mr. George Lansbury's ardent pacificism and opposition to the imposition of sanctions against Italy—a policy supported by his party—led to the Labor leader's resignation and Mr. Attlee's opportunity.

Mr. Attlee fell heir to Mr. Lansbury's mantle because he had been his chief aide from 1931-35, and he knew the ropes.

He always steered a cautious course between left-wingers, like Sir Stafford Cripps, and the right-ist influence of Trades Union leaders, like Mr. Ernest Bevin and Sir Walter Citrine. He always managed to outmaneuver these men, and also Mr. Arthur Greenwood—now Labor Party Deputy for leadership of "His Majesty's Loyal Opposition."

Now, the same qualities which raised him to party power are being used to further the Empire's war effort. One of his chief jobs is as a member of the Committee coordinating the work of groups controlling imports, handling and production of war supplies and allocation of materials and labor.

Here, too, he is second in command. Sir John Anderson, Lord President of Council, is Chairman of the committee.

Looks Like Teacher

Quite properly, Mr. Attlee looks like a school teacher. He turned from legal practice after four years to lecture, before and after the World War, on social science in the London School of Economics.

His hold on the rank and file of labor is as complete as that of a teacher over his class. The reason may appear in the recent estimate of a friend who said: "If I had Mr. Attlee by my side in the Government I should never expect a daring innovation from him. But I should always expect to see his job competently performed with no loose ends left behind.

"I should always get from him sane and solid counsel. He is the kind of man you can always rely on to pull his full weight in the boat. He will stand by his guns in matters he knows about. He will never be rash or precipitate."

That kind of man has a strong appeal for a British people inclined to distrust too much brilliance and who like to chuckle over the idea of a Socialist Deputy acting as a brake on Tory Mr. Churchill's daring.

Has a Big Job

As Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Attlee has no departmental duties and is seldom in the public eye, but he is the Government's handyman and acts as the War Cabinet's clearing-house for questions pouring in from all Departments concerned with the Nation's war effort.

As deputy leader in commons, he provides a link between Parliament and the Prime Minister and must always be on call when the House of Commons is sitting.

Whenever he has an hour to spare from his desk in Whitehall, Mr. Attlee visits his constituency in the East end, where the bombing has been heaviest. There he investigates first hand the problems growing from air raid damage.

Even before the war, Mr. Attlee worked often from 9 a. m. to midnight. Now he sleeps in his office on an iron cot. He usually breakfasts at his club—the Oxford and Cambridge, where he kept a private telephone at his bedside before he moved into his Whitehall office. He manages to see "important" people during luncheon and usually dines alone at the canteen.

Mr. Attlee's handwriting is so illegible that he taps out his speeches and memorandums on a typewriter always at hand by his desk.

Sees a Better World

Once head of a "No More War" committee, Mr. Attlee now is looking forward to a British victory and "rebuilding of a new world on a better basis than the old.

"The people of this Nation," he said, "must realize that cessation of war, much as we long for it, is not enough. We must also have freedom and social justice between nations and individuals alike."

No orator, Mr. Attlee's voice is clear and crisp, and his speeches, in the words of his secretary, are "full of principle." The secretary also volunteered to add, "I wouldn't walk five yards to hear him make a speech."

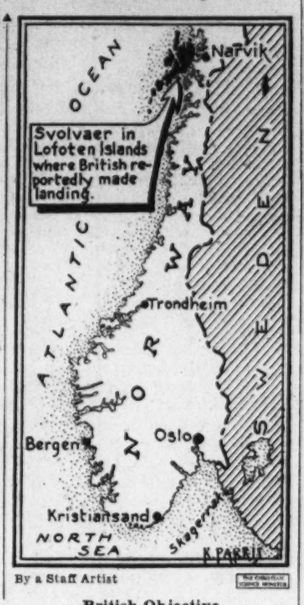
His favorite hobby is carpentry. He used to repair toys for his four children at Stanmore, his home 25 miles outside of London. He now rarely gets home.

British Raid Lofoten Islands, Sentinels for Narvik Fjords

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—British naval forces made a landing and raided "German interests" in the Lofoten Islands off Norway yesterday, the Admiralty said today, but gave no details of the raid.

[D. N. B., official German news agency, previously said light British naval units bombarded an unfortified island off northern Norway, landed a force and withdrew after taking an unspecified number of German and Norwegian prisoners. German sources later identified the island as Svolvaer. It is at the entrance to Vestfjord, which leads to Narvik, the Norwegian ore port.]

The Lofoten Islands are a rocky chain with an area of about 2,000 square miles scattered along the northwest coast of Norway. They guard approaches to Narvik fjords. The British said they were known to have been equipped with antiaircraft defenses and used as submarine depots.



By a Staff Artist

British Objective

The Lofoten Islands, where the British made a landing on an island identified by Germany as Svolvaer, at the entrance to Vestfjord, leading to German-held Narvik.

Cardiff Raided Again

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—South Wales bore the brunt of German aerial attacks for the second successive night as Nazi bombers scattered incendiaries along Bristol Channel last night and set fires which burned until early morning.

The bombers made Cardiff, South Wales port, which was heavily bombed the previous night, their chief target again.

Lesser attacks were launched against various points along the English south coast, a town on the Thames estuary and London. The raids ended about midnight.

One Nazi plane officially was reported shot down in the Bristol Channel, and unofficial reports indicated the destruction of two more.

The daily morning bulletin of the Ministries of Air and Home Security made light of the attacks, although it acknowledged "some fires were caused" in Wales.

"Most of these were soon extinguished, and all were under control in the course of the night," the communiqué said. Casualties were characterized as "small."

Hundreds Arrested in Oslo After Clashes With Germans

STOCKHOLM, March 5 (AP)—Several hundred Norwegians, including many journalists, have been arrested in the Oslo region as a result of conflicts between Norwegian and German soldiers, advices from the Norwegian capital said today.

All prisons were reported to be crowded.

The Germans today opened a new German restaurant in Oslo which they can patronize without inviting clashes. Similar restaurants are to be opened in other towns.

Enlistments in the Nordland Regiment, being recruited among Norwegians for German service, have fallen short of expectations. The age limit for enlistment has now been raised from 25 to 40 and, whereas only single men formerly were accepted, married men now are taken.

Police are reported to have conducted writing examinations in many Oslo schools as a result of threatening letters sent anonymously to certain pupils and their parents.

Irish Defense Minister May Buy Arms in U. S.

DUBLIN, March 5 (AP)—Frank Aiken, Irish Minister for Co-ordination of Defensive Measures, is leaving today for the United States by airplane to "examine possibilities of purchasing arms and supplies from that country," it was announced officially.

Admiralty Asks Ships for 'Battle of Atlantic'

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—The British Admiralty today asked Parliament for "many more ships and great numbers of men" to fight the "Battle of the Atlantic now opening."

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in asking for a token appropriation of £100, told Commons of the Nation's tremendous naval problem.

Although this would be the amount on the appropriation bill, it authorizes the Admiralty to spend huge sums, the exact amount of which would be kept secret.

"Never in the history of our sea power have we had such need of hundreds of ships and men," Mr. Alexander said.

"To reinforce the fleet I ask unhesitatingly for many more ships, for great numbers of men and for great quantities of stores to equip them. . . .

"In facing the Battle of the Atlantic now opening, we need every ounce of our workers' energy and ever increasing production."

He assured Commons that "the great body of the fleet of August, 1939, remains intact" and said ships coming into service in 1941 "would of themselves make up a formidable force judged by almost any other naval power's standards."

He warned, however, that by gaining French bases the German submarines are now close to their Atlantic hunting grounds and German aircraft "are enabled to prey upon our convoys far out at sea."

The 50 American destroyers "handed over to us in the hour of our greatest need" helped meet the submarine menace, Mr. Alexander said.

"Some already have delivered attacks on enemy submarines and others in the course of their escort duties, have borne their part in the rescue of seamen," he asserted.

Bomber Menace

Of the bomber menace to shipping, Mr. Alexander said:

"I can give this assurance—that counter measures of this new form of attack are being developed, though I know the House will not expect me to reveal what they are."

A few minutes later he told a cheering house that "American aircraft are now in service with the fleet air arm and many more are yet to come. During the course of the year we shall receive from America a great reinforcement of ordnance and stores which will go to swell the fighting power of our fleet."

In reviewing the naval operations, Mr. Alexander credited British submarines with sinking "something like a hundred enemy warships and supply ships."

He conceded that "on one or two occasions a raider has encountered a convoy with inferior protection and has inflicted relatively heavy loss."

Great Armies Moved

He added, however, that "for every convoy thus attacked, scores have come through without molestation," and said "great armies with their equipment have been successfully shepherded by the Navy to the Middle East without loss of a single ship."

Up to May, 1940, losses to British, Allied, and neutral merchant ships averaged 40,000 tons a week. For the next seven months they averaged 90,000 but during the last 11 weeks dropped to 51,000.

"I do not attribute this dimunition entirely to the measures we have taken but we are justified in counting them as at least one certain reason among other possibilities," he said.

New Jersey Prosecutor Bans Games of Chance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 5—The chiefs of police of the 70 municipalities in Bergen County today had orders from County Prosecutor John J. Breslin to bring under ban all games of chance for which money prizes are given.

This includes bingo, screeno, "bank nights," and similar games "called by any other name," as defined in an opinion by Justice Joseph B. Perskie of the Supreme Court to the Union County Grand Jury last week, which held them to be violations of the gambling and lottery laws.

At the same time Mr. Breslin asked the police heads to fill out a questionnaire on the situation in communities in the county for report to the grand jury.

Turks Call Troops, Silent on Nazis

ANKARA, Turkey, March 5 (AP)—Turkish military preparations continued at an urgent tempo today as the whole Nation waited for the Government's official reaction to Reichsführer Hitler's message to President Inonu.

The message, according to qualified informants, said the Nazis wanted to look after Turkey's "interest and well-being," but official quarters expressed belief it would have little effect on Turkey's pro-British policy.

Some observers said the Germans were merely trying to make certain that Turkey would not enter the war.

Cabinet Meets

The Turkish Cabinet met yesterday shortly after the five-man German mission, bearing the message, arrived by plane. Field Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, Chief of the Turkish General Staff, attended the session to hear the message read and to discuss it.

[In Sofia, Bulgaria, which has been occupied in a German troop movement to the Turkish and Greek frontiers, informed diplomats said that Herr Hitler wished the Turks to scrap their alliance with Britain and sign up with Germany as the one power that could "protect Turkey against the historic designs of Russia."

To support the hypothesis that the Nazis' viewpoint toward Russia had chilled—despite the fact that they signed the historic nonaggression pact with Moscow in 1939 and were able to collaborate amicably in such matters as the dismemberment of Poland—these informants cited:

1. The fact that only yesterday the Soviet, in announcing disapproval of the Bulgarian Government's decision to let German troops into that country, in effect publicly condemned Germany's move.

2. The understanding long current in informed circles, but only now discussed openly, that one of the German promises which secured the co-operation of the Government of Gen. Ion Antonescu in Rumania was that of future aid to get back for Rumania the Provinces of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina, which were seized by the Soviet last year.]

Noncommittal on Nazis

President Inonu was publicly noncommittal as to what Herr Hitler's couriers had said; it was announced merely that he had asked Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador, to thank the Führer.

The Turkish Ministers of National Defense and of the Interior went to Istanbul to inspect European Turkey's defenses and then on to the Bulgarian frontier to examine fortifications, where newly-called reservists flowed in to reinforce nearly 200,000 soldiers already on duty there.

The Government ordered all industries to report immediately as to maximum productive capacity and the extent of stores of raw material.

The blackout and other defense measures were ordered for all large Turkish cities.

Nazi Drive Against Salonika Is Forecast

By the Associated Press

Rome, March 5

A German drive from Bulgaria against the Salonika sector of Greece was predicted today by foreign observers as Italy's foremost Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, declared the British had already landed "an almost complete division of Canadians" in the historic old city.

Signor Gayda made his assertions in reply to a Greek news agency's denial that British troops had landed in Salonika. (Signor Gayda thus far is the only authority for British landings in Salonika. Authorities in London and Ottawa have refused to comment.)

His Majesty's Government what steps Bulgaria may see fit to take to protect herself against external danger," the British declaration said, "but the pressure and ever-increasing number of German troops on Bulgarian soil and the growing subservience of the Bulgarian Government to German policy is incompatible with the maintenance of British diplomatic relations."

Warning to Bulgaria

The British already have warned Bulgaria that it might be subject to Royal Air Force bombing because of the presence of German troops on its soil, which perhaps would make it a major theater of war.

The Bulgarian Government "broke relations" yesterday with the Polish, Netherlands, and Belgian legations and asked those missions of German-conquered Nations to quit the country.

The British note stressed Premier Bogdan Philoff's statement after his return from his signing of the Axis pact Saturday at Vienna that Nazi soldiers would remain "temporarily on Bulgarian soil."

It added that Britain could not allow or permit such threats to "our ally, Greece."

The note declared the German claim that Nazi troops were here to "protect the neutrality and independence of Bulgaria" was "a specious excuse for masking an ulterior motive."

"His Majesty's Government was well aware that the peace and neutrality of Bulgaria were never threatened by any Nation outside of members of the tripartite pact (of Rome-Berlin-Tokyo)," it asserted.

Missing British Officer

Mr. Rendel told newspapermen in explaining the break that the mysterious disappearance of Wodin Grenovich, British Passport Officer, "was absolutely scandalous."

"It put Bulgaria back on the level of barbaric countries," he told the Premier. "It shows that our impression that Bulgaria was a western nation was wrong, at least as far as the police are concerned.

"I tried for years to deal with Bulgarians as a civilized western people. That now appears impossible."

Mr. Rendel also referred to the "Gestapo methods of Bulgarian police" and said he was convinced the German Gestapo actually was in control of local officials.

Bulgarian fear of the Turkish Army is groundless, he asserted, adding that "Turkish troops never constituted a threat to Bulgaria unless Bulgaria lost her independence and let the German Army go through her territory.

"Bulgaria's only danger," he added, "is created by not telling her neighbors she would not allow passage of German troops. The Turkish threat is German propaganda."

Talks 'Satisfactory'

ATHENS, Greece, March 5 (AP)—Results of the extended talks here between Greek leaders and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, were reported in informed quarters today to have been "satisfactory."

Mr. Eden, accompanied by British Minister Sir Charles Michael Palairet, visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at noon today and saw Premier Alexander Corizis.

In the morning, General Dill inspected a Greek military hospital and a British Air Force canteen. Mr. Eden planned to visit Greek wounded in Army hospitals this afternoon.

Both Greek and British officials here declined comment today on the break in diplomatic relations between Britain and Bulgaria.

[A British news agency—Reuters—dispatch from Athens said Mr. Eden and General Dill had concluded their talks and were leaving shortly for Cairo, Egypt, headquarters of the British Middle East Command. The agency said the conversations in Greece were satisfactory in all respects.]

Anglo-Bulgar Break

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 5 (AP)—Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria today and charged the Balkan Kingdom was co-operating with Nazi Germany in preparations for an attack on Greece.

The break came a few minutes after 10 a. m. when British Minister George W. Rendel read a declaration to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Ivan Popoff, and then asked for his passport.

"It is a matter of indifference to

Rumanian Officers Invited to Germany

NEW YORK (AP)—The German radio, in a broadcast heard last night, said a delegation of Rumanian military leaders had been invited to Germany "for training in the German methods of army instruction and German arms."

"At the same time," the announcement said, "the Rumanians will have an opportunity to visit the scenes of German victory in the West.

"Monday, a group of high Rumanian officers arrived in Berlin."

Winant Defends I. L. O. Aims

MONTREAL, March 5 (CP)—The future of the International Labor Organization is "involved in the maintenance of the free nations," John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, said in his letter of resignation as I. L. O. Director.

In the letter, made public here March 3, Mr. Winant added: "The achievement of the objectives of the Organization depends upon the success of these nations in preserving their institutions and their way of life. . . .

"I have been asked by the President of the United States to accept the Ambassadorship to Great Britain. Believing this to be my duty, I must leave the office which for more than two years has engaged my time and loyalty and in which I have the deepest interest.

"My confidence in the Organization and its ability to serve mankind has been deepened in this critical period. I hope that I may continue to be useful to it."

Mr. Winant arrived in the United Kingdom March 1 to take up his post.

Refugees Succeed At Indian Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The Nation's oldest training school for Indians, located just a few miles north of this city, has just celebrated its sixty-first anniversary. It marked another milestone in the longest period of continuous service of any school in the Indian Service. The Oregon school, known as the Chemawa Indian School and located at Chemawa, was first organized at Forest Grove, 55 miles northeast of its present location, on Feb. 25, 1880.

Last year the school took on a new activity, one that has not been tried at other similar institutions. Working in conjunction with Federal agencies, it was decided that a limited number of refugee students from many of Europe's beleaguered countries would be taken in and given the same training as was accorded the Indians. Although the new work was strictly an experiment, Paul T. Jackson, Superintendent of the school, reports that the work is progressing rapidly and these new students are displaying an aptitude for assimilation of American customs and methods of learning and will be graduated from the school along with members of the Indian groups.

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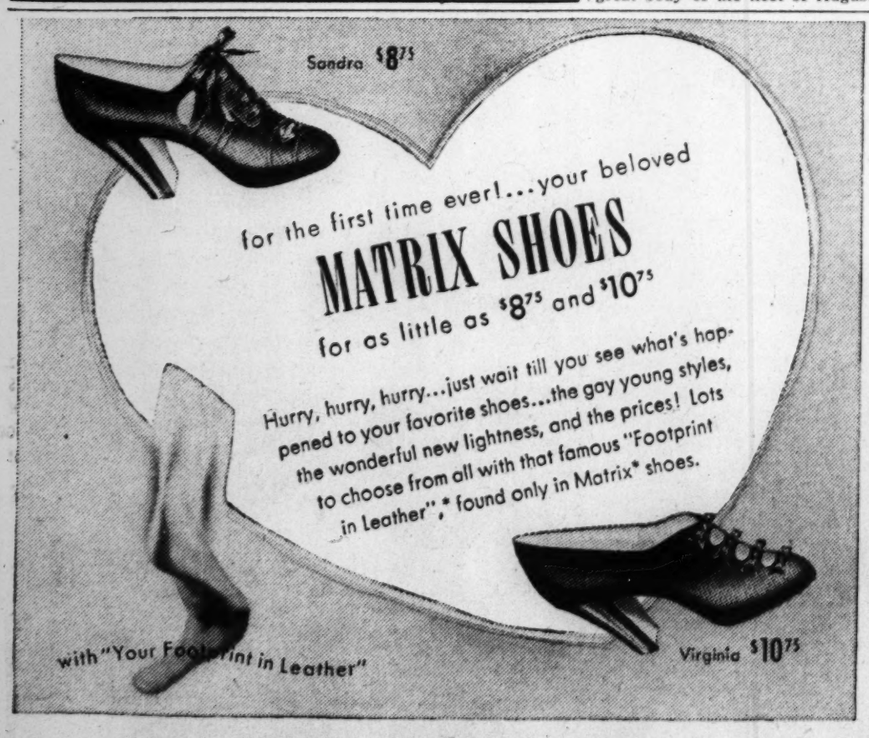
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Sports Wear— Second Floor

KGEI Strengthens Voice To South America and Orient

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From San Francisco, a world crossroad on the Pacific's rim, a powerful new voice will soon be speaking daily and nightly to South America, Australia, all the countries of Asia, and even to far-away South Africa. The voice will be that of radio station KGEI, General Electric Company's short-wave station, which now is radiocasting from Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.

Now moved farther down the San Francisco peninsula to Belmont, KGEI's new transmitter is rapidly being assembled by engineers, redesigned for 50 kilowatts, and new offices and studios are going in the Fairmont Hotel on Nob Hill.

Announced objectives of KGEI's services are accurate and impartial news services in both English and Spanish, good music and, for women, news from the fashion centers of the United States.

The present KGEI at Treasure Island, which its manager, E. T. Buck Harris, claims is the only American shortwave station well heard in the Orient, is now on a 12½-hour daily schedule. From 10 p. m. to 12:15 a. m., Pacific standard time, it sends programs in English on a directional antenna to Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, China, Japan, the Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. From 4 to 9:15 a. m., KGEI radiocasts in Spanish and English on a directional beam to Latin America.

Mr. Harris announced that the enlarged station will be strictly noncommercial; that G. E., as the largest manufacturer of electrical equipment in the world, has an interest in presenting the best possible radio programs to the world; and that the company believes shortwave radiocasts will build good will in all other countries for the United States, on the theory that if they know us better they will like us better, following a rule that almost always works when applied to individuals.

Programs aimed at various lands and peoples around the rim of the Pacific will continue, backed by 20,000 watts of power, until the new station and equipment are ready to take over the larger task along about May 1.

New Hearing Device

A new hearing instrument which utilizes electrical amplification principles through the use of tubes and circuits has been announced by Western Electric.

Going beyond amplification methods of types of hearing equipment used today the new Western Electric can amplify sounds far beyond their normal intensities and also can amplify the various portions of the musical range by different amounts. Tones heard very poorly may be greatly reinforced and those fairly well heard may be amplified only a small amount. Thus, the Orthotronic Audiphone, as the new device is called, is able to compensate admirably for individual types of hearing needs, it is claimed.

The audiphone has been arranged so that near-by voices or distant music receive ample reinforcement but the "shock effect" of loud noises, however, is eliminated. The wearer, for instance, at the flip of a switch may cut out annoying rumbles and deep vibrations while essential sounds are heard unhampered.

The Orthotronic Audiphone uses two recent major developments of radio, the pentode vacuum tube and the "stabilized feedback" circuit. It employs vacuum tubes which correspond in size with a peanut.

A small disk-shaped microphone for picking up conversation is concealed in an amplifier slightly larger than a pocketbook. These sounds are sent into a miniature amplifier circuit which builds up the sounds into sufficient intensity.

Both the "air conduction," or headphone, and "bone conduction," or earphone, types of hearing devices may be used with these new instruments.

Television Meeting

Differences of opinion over television engineering standards and the question of commercial operation are the most important problems now to come before the Federal Communications Commission when it meets with the National Television Systems Committee in a meeting scheduled for March 20.

The hearing follows the Jan. 27 report of the television committee which, after six months' work, recommended standards and the start of commercial telecasting.

Bee–ware!

START PACKING, HONEY BEE — WE'RE GOING TO CALIFORNIA FOR THE WINTER
LET'S GIVE A LITTLE PUSH — JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT
COME ON, FELLOWS, LET'S PIN A BEE ON HIM
BUT THE BEE-KEEPERS SAY WE SHOULD EAT MORE HONEY
HONEY
The Last Roundup
L. F. van Zelm

By a Staff Artist

A. F. of L. Votes Strike at Alabama Iron Plant

By the Associated Press

American Federation of Labor members, seeking wage increases and a "security" clause, said today they would strike tomorrow at the Ingalls Iron Works Company in Birmingham, Ala. The plant has defense contracts approximating $100,000,000.

The announcement followed close on these other developments affecting the defense program:

Twelve hundred A. F. of L. roofers went on strike in Maryland, walking off jobs that included projects at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Edgewood Arsenal, and a Glenn L. Martin airplane factory. The union spokesman protested that carpenters were being given work which rightly was the roofers'.

Congress of Industrial Organizations members at the Aluminum Company of America plant at Edgewood, N. J., called for a vote to decide by March 7 whether to authorize a strike They have been busy on materials vital to aircraft manufacture. Overtime pay arguments are at the bottom of the trouble

Army Base Strike Ends

A strike of construction workers at a $13,000,000 Army antiaircraft firing center in North Carolina was ended today but an American Federation of Labor walkout continued to hold up $5,900,000 in essential defense building work at Wright Field, Ohio.

Settlement of the strike at Camp Davis, North Carolina, was announced March 4 by Frank Sheehan, Federal Labor Conciliator. He said the strikers on the big firing center project had agreed to return to work although no decision on terms had been reached.

When the strike was called March 3, the North Carolina Labor Department estimated that 4,000 to 6,000 A. F. of L. workers failed to report for duty, while about 8,000 nonunion employees stayed on the job.

The Wright Field strike, a recurrence of a late January walkout, brought a statement from the War Department that work "essential to the expansion of this post as one of the most important military aircraft centers in the United States" had been halted.

Shortly after the War Department issued its statement, President Roosevelt commented at his press conference that only about one fourth of 1 per cent of defense projects were affected by strikes, although some persons had an erroneous impression that the delays were much greater.

More than 100 A. F. of L. carpenters who had left their jobs on a $2,500,000 Army construction project at the General Reserve Depot in Columbus, Ohio, agreed to return to work pending a conference.

Harry Bennett, Personnel Chief of Ford Motor Company, agreed to "visit with" a special commission appointed by Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan to mediate a threatened strike at three Ford factories.

Strike Averted

At Lansing, Mich., both Federal and State conciliators tried to head off a threatened strike of A. F. of L. electrical workers which would cut off gas and electric service in 900 Michigan communities.

Consumers Power Company officials said if the strike went into effect, most of the State's industrial facilities outside of Detroit would be affected. The union seeks a preferential shop contract and wage increases.

Fourteen tugs were tied up in Norfolk, Va., by a strike. C. I. O. die casters at the plant of Pressure Castings, Inc., at Cleveland, Ohio, walked out. Production of defense contracts at the Nevill Island, Pa., propeller plant of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation was halted by a C. I. O. strike.

The employees agreed to return to work pending conferences with the management, the company reported. The union leader said the strike was called to enforce a demand for a union shop.

A dispute over wage increases was blamed by the A. F. of L. leader for a walkout of 247 men at an Orange, Texas, steel plant supplying material for new shipyards at which 12 Navy destroyers are to be constructed.

In New York, the Radio Officers' Union (A. F. of L.) announced that it had signed new agreements with three steamship companies—Mississippi Shipping Company of New Orleans, La., Commercial Molasses Corporation and the Waterman Steamship Corporation-Pan-Atlantic Steamship Corporation.

Backs Hiring Halls

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Joseph Curran, President of the Congress of Industrial Organization Maritime Union, vigorously opposed today a bill to forbid the union hiring hall system for seamen and said talk of incompetency among those men was a "smoke screen" to cover attacks on unions.

Criticizing a measure offered by Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois to "protect the status" of the merchant marine as a national defense unit, Mr. Curran told the House Merchant Marine Committee that elimination of union hiring halls would leave seamen at the mercy of dishonest shipping masters.

Bermuda Strike

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 5 (AP)—Seeking to more than double their wages, longshoremen declared a strike yesterday and refused to unload the American freighter Alcoa Pathfinder's general cargo which includes equipment for United States defense bases.

The present rate of pay is 10 shillings (1.85) a 9-hour day.

The longshoremen's action was almost unprecedented, but is the culmination of agitation simmering ever since the projected building of United States defense bases on British territory became a reality.

Home on the Range for Busy Bees In California Is Where Blooms Are

LOS ANGELES, March 5 (AP)—Bee raisers hereabout, like cowmen, have their own brands and their disputes over use of the open range. They move their honey gatherers from winter to summer pastures.

"The brands, registered with the State, are burned on the hives and honey frames—not the bees," explained George Emerson, pioneer grower and Honorary President of the California State Beekeepers Association. "This helps to catch thieves.

There is a sort of unwritten code among bee men that they shall keep their stands a mile and a half apart in the open country. That is about the maximum range of a bee in gathering honey.

Beekeepers are as peaceful as any other kind of folks, but when one violates this unwritten law he may return to his stand one day to find that most of the hives have been kicked over."

Mr. Emerson said many beekeepers move often and far seeking good feeding areas.

"Bees are brought into Southern California for the winter from Idaho, Utah and Montana," he continued. "They produce little honey at this time of year, but they don't have to be fed and the increase comes early, so the hives are full of bees when they are returned to mountain clover.

"California beekeepers, beginning in the spring, may keep their bees in orange groves for four weeks, then move them into the coast foothills for black, purple and white sage blooms. Next they may truck the beehives to the desert for buckwheat flowers, later to the valleys for cotton and alfalfa blossoms, and finally back home for the winter."

Mr. Emerson recalled hearing others before him tell that in 1884, when nearby Orange County was a great open area of sagebrush instead of the present orange groves, bees produced an average of 700 pounds of honey per colony, or hive. Now a third of that is pretty good.

"California now produces more honey than any other State," he said, "but it isn't the money crop it used to be.

"The war has closed practically all of our export markets and even Canada has placed an embargo on honey. Farmers are realizing more through pollenization of fruit blossoms by bees than the bee owners are from the honey."

Big name beekeepers in this area include Ed (Strangler) Lewis, the wrestler, and film players Ronald Colman, Edgar Bergen, Anita Louise and Wendy Barrie.

Run on Runs Is Run to the Ground; Great Silk Stocking Mystery Solved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—The Capital's great silk stocking mystery, sharing conversation honors these last few weeks with war and lend-lease, has been "broken."

One cold and windy day recently, hose counters were swamped with stenographers and women clerks complaining they had developed runs since leaving home. Some bought four and five pairs to supply other employees in their offices who had the same trouble. Nylon and silk both went into shreds.

Girls in newspaper offices were among the casualties. They told their city editors who took pictures for the front page and called up the U. S. Bureau of Standards for an explanation. Experts there said off hand it must be that sharp particles of grit or sand forced against the stockings by a strong wind had cut the delicate strands.

Yesterday there was another high wind and more runs. The Bureau of Standards, beseiged by pleas for help from about 500 women, had a better answer.

Small black "carbonaceous" particles, of strong acid content, caused the trouble, the experts said. Their study of sample ruined hose has convinced them that a boiler somewhere downtown is throwing off acid-tinctured waste which takes small bites out of the stockings to start runs.

The stocking decomposition zone has been defined by Howard H. Shearer, research associate with the Bureau, as extending from 10th to 14th Streets N. W. and from Pennsylvania Ave. to F Sts.

Now to find the mischievous boiler. Plenty of Washington women would be glad to offer a reward.

Convict Aid Plan To Broaden Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5—Arrangements are on here to broaden to a nation-wide scale the Thom Carter Homes movement that seeks to rehabilitate and find jobs for former convicts.

Thomas N. Carter, of Peoria, Ill., president of the Prison Evangelistic Association, and Karl L. Slatmeyer, Cleveland, Ohio, churchman, addressing a meeting of New York State sympathizers here on March 2, said the arrangement called for dividing the country into 10 areas on the basis of population and the founding of an autonomous home in each.

Ramifications include establishment of a field work group to conduct educational campaigns in the homes and another to provide work for former prisoners until jobs can be found.

'More Complex Life' Cuts School Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, March 5 — The school day has been shortened for more than 28,000 elementary school pupils in Akron.

The plan recently proposed by Superintendent of Schools Ralph H. Waterhouse became effective upon vote of the School Board and lopped off the school hours. Closing time now is 3:15 p. m., instead of 3:45 p. m.

The more complex life which children lead these days was the Superintendent's chief reason for the change, he said. More time in which teachers may meet with parents and discuss their children's problems was also mentioned as a contributing consideration. More time for the teacher to study and to participate in educational programs was still another factor in the decision.

Less 'Wild' Women's Hats? No! Not Even for Trade Stability

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today took issue with a report from Miss Frances Perkins' Department of Labor recommending less frivolity in women's hats for the sake of industrial stabilization.

"It might be much less trouble," declared the President's wife at a press conference, "but awfully dull."

"I'm all for freedom," she added.

Hats, Mrs. Roosevelt went on to say, cannot be prevented from going wild as long as women's tastes are capricious.

The Women's Bureau study, just published in popular form, was made at the request of millinery manufacturers, puzzled as to why their industry should have remained depressed throughout 1935 and 1936 when most manufacturing industries were showing gains.

The Bureau recommended that milliners center their attention on the 2,500,000 professional women between 30 and 56 who could be interested in buying three or four good hats a year and on homemakers of the same ages who could be counted on to buy two hats instead of trying to cope with the younger generation torn between going hatless and buying a succession of inexpensive bits of straw or felt.

The United States Supreme Court this week also undertook to grapple with the phenomena of fashion when in two decisions, it upheld findings of the Federal Trade Commission against groups of dress and millinery manufacturers who organized guilds to combat style "piracy." The methods they employed were held by the Supreme Court to have constituted an illegal boycott and restraint of trade.

Plane, Tank Silencer For Roar Invented

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 5 (AP)—Development of a suction silencer to muffle the roar of airplane and tank engines was disclosed here by Master Sergeant Frank Newton, Fort Rosecrans ordnance expert.

Sergeant Newton said the primary object of the silencer was to purify the exhaust gases, subdue their discharge, reduce the back pressure in a vehicle's exhausting system, and to render harmless, through purification, the toxic gases of an internal combustion engine's exhaust.

The inventor described the device, which he has patented, in an interview.

Fuel economy as high as 20 per cent and an increase in effective horse power were possible in vehicles employing the device, Mr. Newton asserted. He added the engines were muffled to a point where detection through sound would be extremely difficult.

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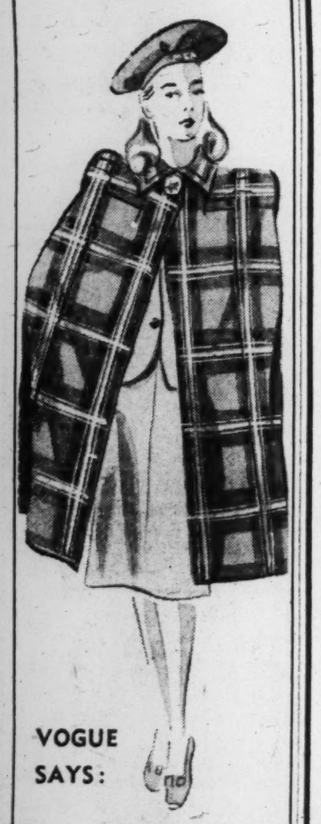
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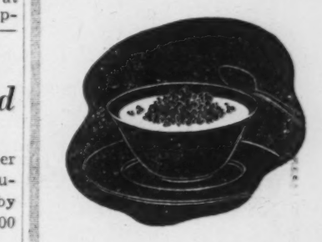
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Britain's War on Filibusters Used Many Forms of Cloture

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How to put a spoke in the wheel of the filibuster—a problem that until today seemed to face the American Senate over the Lend-Lease Bill—has been tackled by other democracies. One device, tried by the British with considerable success in the Mother of Parliaments itself, is known as the "Kangaroo Closure."

The "Kangaroo," introduced by Prime Minister Asquith in the days when progressive elements under David Lloyd George were "robbing the henroosts" of the landed gentry in the historic budget of 1909—ending in a new Parliament Bill to curb the obstructionary power of the House of Lords—was intended to cope with the problem of multitudinous amendments. It gave the Speaker or the Chairman of Ways and Means power to select the amendments worthy of full discussion and to skip the rest without debate, and in case of emergency might still be resorted to today.

Dates Back to the Seventies

Britain's struggle with obstruction goes back to the seventies, for until then the gentlemen of leisure who occupied the benches at Westminster were not of an obstructionist disposition. But increased interest on the part of the masses, in the words of C. F. G. Masterman, leading constitutional authority of a generation ago, "practically compelled every member to speak and this interminable loquacity imposed as a compulsion upon 600 or 700 gentlemen, most of whom think they can speak with effect, and all of whom can speak with consumption of time, compelled some such method as the imposition of a time limit."

The difficulty came to a head around 1875, when the Irish Nationalists under Parnell, commanding a bloc of about 80 votes, began to take every possible advantage of the rules of procedure, including interminable speeches and questions to obstruct legislation of which they did not approve.

Gladstone Forced to Act

The situation forced Premier Gladstone in 1822 to produce the first English "closure" bill to stop obstruction. Obstruction was defined as "the disposition either of the minority of the House, or of individuals, to resist the prevailing will of the House otherwise than by argument."

The actual crisis that had forced Mr. Gladstone's hand, occurred the previous year when Speaker Brand's patience with the methods of the Parnellites gave out and, departing from all rules of procedure, he closed the debate on an Irish bill on his own responsibility.

The Gladstone "closure," which was passed by Parliament, laid upon the Speaker the burden of deciding when a bill had been sufficiently debated. The result was that disputes between the Chair and members of the House in one session occupied 150 hours of the time of the House.

More Changes Followed

Fresh changes in the procedure were inevitable. It was provided that when the Chair decided that sufficient opportunities for debate had been allowed, the House should have the opportunity of voting on the question and if the Chair was supported by more than 200 the debate should be closed.

This form of closure was only applied on one or two occasions before it became evident that further new modifications would be necessary.

Thus arose the so-called "Guillotine," or "closure by compartments." By this device a timetable of days and hours was set up for discussion of sections of a bill in committee and on report.

Good Suffered as Well as Bad

The effect of the "Guillotine" was that scores or even hundreds of amendments, good and bad alike, were summarily swept away, many of them obviously sincere attempts to improve the measure.

The "Guillotine" therefore fell into disrepute and the Liberal Government of 1909 introduced a modification of it in the "Kangaroo."

The "Kangaroo" has since been used in various measures, notably in connection with the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions bill, which curbed the powers of the unions after the national strike of 1926. Debates on supply, for more than 40 years, have been subject to a specified number of days' debate. The general result has been one of fairly smooth working on the part of the British Legislature.

Relations of Kangaroo to Filibuster: Page 1.

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Museum of Modern Art

Indian Totem Pole

Thirty feet high, and carved from a red cedar log in the images of a raven, killer whale, devilfish, sea lion, and shark, it is placed in front of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City to serve as a sign of the exhibition of Indian art in the United States.

Institute Seeks Solution Of Pressing Indian Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—"Today, we are seeking theories and facts which will give us the right practical answers to practical Indian problems," said Oliver La Farge, President of the American Association on Indian Affairs, at the opening session of a three-day institute on the future of the American Indian, organized by his Association and meeting at the Museum of Modern Art.

Mr. La Farge spoke of the thousands of Indians who may be brought into the main stream of our life, bringing with them rich gifts, or by some major error may be broken into hopelessness. He drew attention to the eight Tesuque Pueblos from New Mexico, who in all the richness of their ancient color perform the ancestral dances which continue as part of their living tradition.

"These same Indians," said Mr. La Farge, "are well educated, up-to-date, progressive, and intelligent individuals. Sitting among you are other Indians, high officials of the United States Indian Service, skilled and competent men, yet at this moment there are whole tribes whom our mishandling, or failure to recognize the true nature of their problems, have reduced to the narrow edge of starvation, hopelessness, and disaster.

Mr. La Farge indicated that one of the main purposes of the Institute was to bring together specialists from various fields in conference, and through that occasion to make known to Americans generally the realities of this portion of our national life, what these American citizens need and what they have to offer.

As an example of the part Indians are taking in American life, Mr. La Farge mentioned the Kiowa and Comanche units in America's first motorized brigade, the Iroquois steel workers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Navajo trained nurses, Hopi merchants and Apache linemen.

Guests of honor from the Americas were introduced by James Marshall, President, New York Board of Education and Chairman of this institute. Rafael de la Colina represented Mexico, which took the lead in introducing social science to Indian affairs; Douglas Cole, Canadian Trade Commissioner, represented Canada, where the Canadian Indian Service is outstanding for simplicity and efficiency of procedure, and John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"My part tonight," said Mr. Collier, "is only to voice what is sure and true and momentous, that the Indian lives now as one of the great races. If from within and without he is endangered—and he is—so no less are we. Those who attend the working sessions of this institute in the three days ahead (March 5, 6, 7) will find that the Indian's situation, his struggle, his temptation and danger, and his hope are not greatly different in kind, nor more intense in degree, than are our own—his problem of civilization is one with ours."

Visitors from the Americas and distant States can recognize the meeting place of the institute from the 30-foot Indian totem pole carved from a red cedar log by John Wallace, a Haida of Alaska, which stands in front of the Museum of Modern Art.

President and the Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—The "free way" crops out in many small things in this democracy's capital. It often manifests itself in the blunt tthough respectful relationship between the President and the press. No questions are barred and when President Roosevelt leaves an opening any correspondent is free to wade in. The restraint is taste and courtesy, not subject-matter.

"Is there a filibuster going on," is the question with which yesterday's conference was opened.

That's open to argument, Mr. Roosevelt quickly replied.

"Would you like to argue it?" returned the correspondent.

The President smilingly allowed that he wouldn't.

Mr. Roosevelt was later asked if he believed nonunion workers should be forced to pay exorbitant fees to unions before being allowed to work in defense industries.

The question was too general, the President contended. He asked for specific cases.

"Well, Mr. President," the correspondent said, "haven't any specific cases been brought to your attention?"

Mr. Roosevelt admitted that they had, that each was being examined on is merits, that some adjustments were being made.

The correspondent pressed his point further by saying that he could only cite the record of the testimony taken before the House Judiciary Committee.

The President agreed that these cases demanded investigation and were being investigated.

And so in the "free way" the President and the press can argue. That's the way it is in Washington. That's the way it isn't in Berlin, Rome, Moscow. . . .

Tulsa Women Form Air Corps

TULSA, Okla., March 5 (AP) — The Tulsa Women's Air Corps has begun a training program it hopes will become nationwide in order to build up a defense reserve of feminine pilots.

The Corps, sponsored by the Tulsa unit of the Women's Aeronautical Association, began with 18 members. Seven have soloed or already have won their private pilot licenses.

Corps members include a young young co-ed, business birls, housewives, a manicurist, and a music teacher.

Each member pays for her instruction at a rate about half that usually charged.

The Dallas unit of the Women's Aeronautical Association is planning a similar corps.

'Good Neighbors' End Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—South America's 110 "good neighbors," who have completed six weeks of "summer" school here, are returning home as "better neighbors," thanks to the University of North Carolina's unique contribution to Pan-American friendship and solidarity.

Most of the group of young men and women are sailing from New York on March 9. As a wind-up feature to their program, the "students" visited Washington following a train tour as far west as Detroit and as far north as Buffalo, N. Y. A highlight of the trip was a visit to the Capitol, where they heard the Senate debate the lend-lease bill.

While in New York they are guests of the Pan-American Society. Those remaining after March 9 will attend a dinner on March 12, where John B. Glenn, President of the Pan-American Trust Company and an alumnus of the University of North Carolina, will deliver an address in Spanish. All will have sailed within a fortnight.

Another Term Likely

Although plans have not passed the discussion stage, it is regarded as highly probable that there will be another "summer school" for Latin-Americans held here next winter.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has publicly expressed the hope that the university will continue the school, and Gov. J. Melville Broughton has assured him that the matter is receiving serious consideration, due to the success that marked this year's experiment.

The special courses recently given placed the State of North Carolina at no expense. The entertainment was paid for out of funds raised by citizens of Chapel Hill. The Latin-Americans paid for their meals and lodging, and while the Inter-American Institute, which sponsored the school, found it necessary to raise more than $7,000 to take care of its budget, this amount came from foundations, organizations, and individuals.

The only contribution the State was called upon to make, it was pointed out, was "good will," of which there was an abundant display throughout the six weeks the visitors remained here, attending class, hearing lectures, enjoying recreational programs, and mingling with the "villagers" and students at the University.

'Diplomas' Awarded

Formal "commencement" exercises marked the end of the "summer school," at which time each student was awarded a "diploma" by the University of North Carolina, engraved in the same style and size as those presented to the graduation class here each spring. These special diplomas bear the seals of the State of North Carolina and its University.

It is felt by sponsors and those who observed the progress of events that the venture was worth far more than appeared on the surface. The welcome extended to the "good neighbors" from the South was more than perfunctory. It might be added that, here in North Carolina, the Latin-Americans were able to see for themselves that there prevails an almost unanimous sentiment not only for the promotion of cultural relations between the Americas but also for aid to Britain and any other help the United States can extend to the cause of democracy.

U. S. Considers British Convoy

Continued from Page 1

up the patrol where the American convoys would leave off.

This, at least, is the inwardness of the O'Mahoney amendment and Senator Ellender has indicated that it would meet with his approval. It comes at a time when Britain's shortage of shipping and convoys is coming acutely to the fore and when officials here are convinced unless some solution is found, democracy's arsenal in the United States will soon be producing armaments which will never get to the fighting men who need them.

President Roosevelt is not yet ready to indicate what course of action he will recommend. At his press conference on March 4—historic date for the New Deal and for the Nation—he declined to comment on any of the lend-lease bill amendments. He had let his press secretary have his say in broader terms earlier in the day.

Asked by the correspondents if he had any reminiscent remark to make on the occasion of the beginning of his ninth year in the Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt said that, personally, he felt the same as he did eight years ago but that he was convinced that the international crisis which confronts America today is even graver than the domestic economic crisis which faced the Nation at the start of his first term.

Turning to other matters, Mr. Roosevelt explained that he would administer the lend-lease program on the same principle he administers the budget. He would confer with all Cabinet officials and aides who were concerned but that the final decision must, under the Constitution, be the responsibility of the President.

Mr. Roosevelt again took occasion to give a reassuring view on the strike situation. He said that strikes thus far have affected only about one-quarter of 1 per cent of defense industry at any one time or about 1-400th of the total defense production program.

A New 'Hair Do' Causes Much Ado

CHICAGO, March 5 (AP)—Eyes bulged and chins dropped among the scrub-bucket crew in a Loop office building when Sophia Sophych reported for her char duties last night.

Her once plain, straight, black hair was bobbed, curled and bunched high on her head. Her hands were tipped with a modish manicure. Her face was soft and freshened.

Cinderella was back at the hearth after a day at the ball.

A mother of four sons and a daughter, Sophia was given "the works" of the Beauty Parlor Trade yesterday as a feature of the 18th annual midwest trade show.

When the last hair was brushed in a crowded auditorium, Sophia stared into a mirror. Her sharp features broke into a happy smile and the crowd applauded the transformation.

"Now I look like I did 30 years ago," she exclaimed.

Sophia took a 4½-hour trip down the beauticians' assembly line today.

She arrived wearing a plain house dress. She left voguishly attired in a bright red and black spring ensemble, purchased by the show sponsors.

Lease Amendments Debate Brings Vote Near

Continued from Page 1

ponents really hope to defeat the measure.

Then what do opponents gain by delay?

Opponents, rightly or wrongly, believe they have made some Senate converts. Through delay they may also be better able to bargain for concessions and amendments, though the Administration seems uncompromising.

There may be selfish motives too. A few men can center national attention on themselves at such a time, which is lost after the bill passes. It is only natural to like the limelight.

But primarily the purpose seems to be to dramatize the issue before the public back home, the issue which most opponents sincerely believe involved, the supposed danger of taking America into the war.

Test on Isolationism

Is this lend-lease bill a "war measure" as opponents charge?

This is the crux of the controversy. A middle ground would seem to be that it is the trend of the bill, not so much specific details, which arouses dispute.

Advocates are increasingly willing to take risks of war in order to increase aid to Britain; they argue it is a "peace" measure to keep Hitler on his side of the Atlantic.

Opponents are alarmed at this trend. To them the bill is important beyond its actual details. If they can defeat it, they believe they can stop the trend. If they fail now, they believe the movement cannot be stopped.

In this sense the bill may be a major test. Many observers agree in its deeper significance; see in its prospective passage an end of two decades of isolationism and cynicism that followed United States refusal to enter the League of Nations.

Looking Backward

Has the bill been skillfully managed?

Correspondents love to argue such a question. Some feel if President Roosevelt had included Republicans in his consultation at the outset he would have facilitated passage: also that Mr. Willkie's proposed amendments should have been promptly adopted. There is no way of proving this. A high Republican leader stated confidentially at the outset that he expected 10 of the 28 Republican Senators to vote for the bill. This forecast still seems reasonable, and it is uncertain whether others could have been conciliated.

Mr. Roosevelt's calculated knockdown, drag-out assault on opposition leader Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana seems from a practical point to have done much to immobilize and isolate the sharp-tongued Montanan.

If ruthlessness pays in such a debate, Mr. Roosevelt's tactics seem momentarily successful.

Insiders also believe that it was the threat of a public tongue-lashing from the White House, that brought opponents abruptly to terms yesterday, when they announced they were not filibustering, and that they would agree to end general debate and to take up amendments.

Program Up to Date

What progress did the bill make today?

The Senate adopted an amendment clarifying the right of Congress to terminate the bill's powers before June 30, 1943, by a simple majority vote. This represented the first legislative progress made on the bill since the debate started. The amendment, supported by the Administration, revised a House amendment which had been opposed by Administration leaders in the Lower Chamber. Under the revised amendment, both houses may end the President's powers by a concurrent resolution which does not require presidential approval.

Other events of the day follow:

The Senate adopted, without objection, the Committee amendment which terminates on June 30, 1946, the Army and Navy revolving fund created by the payment of foreign governments for war aid from the United States. Also it adopted another, inserting the usual clause declaring that if any part of the Act is declared unconstitutional it does not affect the validity of other sections.

Controversial amendments were postponed at the start. One of these was the first committee amendment, designed to tighten congressional control of purse strings. Senator Byrnes drafted a substitute to the original House substitute, and Senator Byrd is now drafting a substitute to the Byrnes formula, all dealing with the $1,300,000,000 limitation on transfer of equipment and supplies.

One of the most controversial amendments is that of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming.

The O'Mahoney amendment would prohibit use of navy convoys to deliver defense materials.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota yesterday appealed to the Senate to defeat the lend-lease bill and thus prevent sacrificing "the solvency of our national treasury, the lives of our young men, and even our democratic form of government."

He denounced Britain as a "pseudo-democracy" and "the greatest aggressor in world history."

Timetable to Date Of Lend-Lease Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 5

Here is the timetable of lend-lease debate so far, with elapsed time to date of 54 days:

1. Congress got it—Jan. 10.
2. House Committee got it, Jan. 13; reported it, Jan. 30 (19 days).
3. House got it, Feb. 3. Ended debate, Feb. 8 (6 days). Vote: 264-165.
4. Senate Committee got it, Jan. 27. Approved it (15 to 8), Feb. 11 (18 days). Hearings started before House Committee hearings ended.
5. Senate got it, Feb. 17. Elapsed time to date—17 days.

Debate ends—?

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—March 5, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Donner Styles Circle The World

By Betty Shannon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I would not know where in the world to begin, to tell a girl how to prepare for a job like mine," the tall, thoughtful young woman with the motion picture director's megaphone resting against her chair was saying. She was Miss Vyvyan Donner, the amazing young New Yorker whose career as Director of Fashions for Fox-Movietone Newsreel, which has made her internationally famous, began 12 years ago.

"Motion picture studio production is so expensive, and the field is so overcrowded, that it is almost impossible for a novice to get an opening either in a newsreel or straight feature studio in any capacity. The first movie I ever directed, I financed myself out of money I had earned painting murals for New York restaurants and theaters, designing costumes and stage sets for Florenz Ziegfeld and other theatrical producers, making posters, writing and sketching for newspapers, and other 'free lance' jobs on Broadway. That was some time before I achieved a steady newsreel position."

Miss Donner's maiden effort at motion pictures was called "Joy Riding." Its creator now laughs heartily at the recollection. "It pictured early 'horseless carriage days' with their 'dusters,' goggles, and veils—remember? The idea really appealed to the newsreel editors I approached with a plea to let me make it, but none were willing to risk a 'flop.'"

Enthusiastic at Once

"Joy Riding" was one of a list of 50 subjects Miss Donner had compiled hopefully and peddled around, immediately after Pathé News had made a film sequence showing the way she cut a certain silhouette poster she had invented out of colored felt. "The minute the Pathé News cameraman arrived and set up his camera, and began fussing around focusing it—I knew the movies had me in their toils," Miss Donner confessed. "They 'knocked me down,' as the saying goes.

"I was so wild about this prospective art, and so sure that I could do something with it, if I could only get a chance, that I couldn't sleep. Fortunately I found a cameraman and some actors who would work by the day. I got hold of an old 'gasoline buggy' and some other props, and directed and cut the film myself with the cameraman's help. It cost $50, and I sold the negative for $500. It now belongs to a film library, and I still see parts of it as 'stock shots' in films made today. A picture filmed later at Fire Island of bathing suits—new and old—was also very successful, though I and my bathing beauties and the cameraman, indeed my entire staff, barely escaped being trampled by the crowds."

All Experience Useful

"Holding the bag"—having to pay for every single item herself—taught this courageous film pioneer more about production costs, she is convinced, than she could ever have learned in a similar period of time in a studio—or maybe ever. "But, then, all the things I had ever done or experienced," she added, "came to my aid in putting together those first little pictures." Miss Donner enumerated what some of these experiences were: "the trips I had taken, the plays I had seen, the museums I had visited, the fact that my father wrote poetry and read it aloud, that my mother played Beethoven on the piano, and that wonderful people came to see us, that I had studied painting and dancing, and had made hundreds of paper dolls when I was a little girl and dressed them in gorgeous tissue paper dresses, also the fact that I had had my own Brownie camera, and that I had been for a short time on the stage."

Nothing gives this writer greater pleasure than to receive a note or a telephone call from Miss Donner, saying that she will be working on a picture at the cavernous Fox-Movietone studio on Tenth Avenue or perhaps at the Ritz, or at Rockefeller Center, or Central Park, and that a few people are "being invited." The East offers few opportunities to watch motion pictures being made, since California's famous sunshine has lured the movie makers to the West Coast. Hence Miss Donner's "lot" is very popular with fashion writers, designers, and models. Talent scouts, too, drop in often to keep an eye on the clever models, both men and girls, whom Miss Donner has a genius for finding. A number of her "finds" now have fat contracts in Hollywood.

We were having lunch upon this occasion, at a long picnic table at the Tenth Avenue studio—in an echoing room next to the one where Miss Donner was directing a tiny, one minute and a half drama. This skit was designed to show how much fun new seal coats and a foolish muff or two can add to the life of six pretty girls. Gradually, one by one, the other members of the company—the cameraman, the half dozen tall, willowy mannequins, the make-up man, the hairdresser—finished their sandwiches and slipped away to relax, to freshen coiffures and repair make-ups before "shooting" began for the afternoon. This was a "simple" picture, and the lady maestro had more time to talk than she ordinarily would. We were left alone, at the head of the table, absorbed in a discussion of "cinema," of the problems she had faced, and of why there are so few women directors.

Has Her Mother to Thank

"New York merchants were just beginning to copy the French dressmakers' method of displaying new fashions on living models when I made my first picture for Fox-Movietone Newsreel," Miss Donner told me. "I really have my mother to thank for this opportunity, and other opportunities too, for she was always behind my work.

"As a fashion writer I was invited to one of these fashion shows," she went on to relate. "I asked my mother to accompany me, and then promptly forgot all about it. When the day came—and it was one of those howling, stormy January days than which there are no howlinger in New York—I had settled myself indoors for a nice gloomy time. But mother remembered.

"'Here, we mustn't give in to this,' she said, valiant soul that she always was. So we went, and it proved to be the turning point of my life. Up to that time I had been a free-lance artist, mostly working at home. I now entered an entirely new world. I have still to pinch myself, feeling that I am a sort of Aladdin with a magic lamp in my hand. For although the work of organizing a large department and helping educate a vast industry to co-operate with me has been very exacting, it has been thrilling."

In the middle of the fashion show, Miss Donner began to think how wonderful such a show would be in a newsreel. By the time it was over she had recalled a dress manufacturer she knew in the block. She stopped in on the way home to ask him if he would be interested in paying for a movie of his new styles. He said he would, if she could get a newsreel to release the picture. She approached Fox, and Fox agreed to provide lights, studio, make-up staff, all the personnel she had used in her own productions, and a cameraman, too! And what was more, the manager said that if the picture turned out all right, he would give her a job. It "clicked."

More Popular Than They Dreamed

Miss Donner says that neither she nor the Fox-Movietone people had the faintest idea of the enthusiasm with which her venture with fashions would be taken up by the public, the theater managers, and the dress field. Today many dress manufacturers bring designs to her for an opinion before they make them up; and her choices affect 40,000,000 people in the United States alone, and reach many out-of-the-way places in foreign lands before the fashion magazines do. Her selections show representative American womenfolk wearing charming clothes in the settings they would naturally appear in—so the United States Government heartily approves of them, too.

"Fortunately I had a native sense of what would photograph well, and also of what would succeed on the screen—two senses which a film director must have," Miss Donner told me. "I started out presenting my fashion sequences in the regular fashion show form—one model at a time appearing and displaying her wares. But in the years since I started, I have found that clothes lend themselves to a very amusing, dramatic form of presentation somewhat like that of an epigram or a short story. My weekly contributions to Fox-Movietone are now like tiny dramas, which last no longer than a minute and a half. Hats, purses, shoes, belts, coats, and dresses are the stars. I have also produced eight Fashion Forecasts in Technicolor during the past two years."

Miss Donner was judged one of the four "great women of the screen" a few years ago. She is the only full-fledged woman director in the newsreel field, and one of two in the entire movie field. The other is Dorothy Arzner, director of "Craig's Wife," "Dance, Girl, Dance," and so on. The reason why there are not more women directors, according to Miss Donner, is that women are afraid of jobs that pay high salaries. "You almost never find women where the jobs pay really big money," she informed me. "Women are not sufficiently interested in the technicalities of screen direction."

Forbath and Rejane

Jacket frock or suit dress, by whatever name they call it, this type of costume is a most becoming choice for many figures. It molds the figure with precision, and the jacket makes a complete costume without adding one bit of extra yardage at the waistline. It comes in neutral tones. From Bergdorf Goodman.

Forbath and Rejane

This very youthful version of the Norfolk suit, done by Philip Mangone in a Forstmann covert, has an interesting new arrangement of pockets. Big box pleats in the skirt give the 1941 look. The matching bag is developed in soft shirring. From Lord & Taylor.

Hans Van Nes; Madeleine O'Reilly

Circle above—Here is a pompadour hat of navy blue felt, designed to show off the new pompadour-bang hair-do. The brim of the hat is adapted from that of the Chinese mandarin. Cherry blossoms and a sheer navy blue veil form the trimming. From Fanny & Hilda.

Below—Is this a peplum? Well, a suspicion of one, managed with side folds in a frock of chiffon-weight Forstmann wool. With its white piqué vestee, this outfit is best in navy blue—but don't forget a flash of red in hat and umbrella! From Bergdorf Goodman.

Colored 'Weskits' Brighten Spring Suits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mere men are doomed to fashion obscurity in the matter of vests this season, for women will have a vast assortment of them, and they will be twice as spectacular as any the men have possessed since they emerged from the satin and lace era. Yes, the "weskit," as the ladies call it, is headed for a prominent place in the fashion picture of 1941.

And what could be smarter in a suited season than the weskit! It adds that dapper dash of color that is the very making of a tailored outfit. To be really clever, have more than one of these gay, rakish creations in your wardrobe. Several, in different colors and styles, will be a real asset, if you can match them up to accessories and have complete changes even though you decide on just one suit.

For the first days of spring, when there is still a winter chill in the air, flannel weskits are recommended, for you can wear them under your suit jacket and benefit by their warmth as well as their chic. You'll find a vast assortment of them, some with the longer line, some briefly cut, but all of them strictly man-tailored and with the pull-in belt just like the he-man vests you've seen for many a year. Each house has a different idea as to the kind of buttons weskits should sport. Some show plain gold or pearl buttons, but for the most part novelty buttons are the order, particularly those of patriotic design. Vibrant colors are most popular in the flannel weskits—fervent reds, soft glowing yellows, warm greens, and bright blues. But if you prefer—grays, navies, creams, and slate blues are plentiful.

Linen weskits are good, too, and will be ideal to wear well into the summer season. They are so easy to tub and keep in spic and span order. You'll find many of them in the vibrant colors, but pastels are a natural favorite in vests of this type.

You are, however, by no means obliged to stick to plain colors when you select your weskits. Plenty of them have gay designs—prints on silks and woolens, and embroidery on rough linen grounds. Outstanding in this group are the hand-embroidered weskits imported from Guatemala. Colorful little figures and signs that look as though they had been copied from ancient temple walls file across the front of these models.

Sailor Collars Are Popular

Sailor collars assume new aspects and new importance along with the popular nautical themes for spring. These collars are made in a great variety of materials and interpretations. For daytime there are crisp white piqué versions embroidered in bright red scrolls; or sky blue ones embroidered in navy scrolls. For afternoon frocks there are fine embroidered batistes and linens edged in Val lace. And for dinner dresses there are elegant sailors of mousseline de soie with deep borders of finely fluted Chantilly lace, or of exquisitely embroidered organdie trimmed with Val lace.

Some of the new sailor collars have the square sailor effect in front, cut to fit V-neck dresses, with round or oval contours in the back. Others drop in deep squares to back and front. One large sailor that is smart for a suit is made of crisp white birdseye piqué with cartridge-pleated piqué edging it. This one is in regular middy-collar shape.

New Carry-All Conveniences Mark Rainy-Day Clothes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the rains come this spring, there will be no lack of smartness to a lady's costume. She can weather the storm looking the very height of fashion, or, if skies are uncertain, she can carry her rainy-day clothes with her. She can put the whole outfit—umbrella, rubbers, and all—in her purse!

Good tailoring is the dominating note in the raincoats now being shown. Most of them are so debonaire and dashing in their cut that you would surely catalogue them as decidedly mannish were it not for their slim, slenderizing lines. In all of them you will find confirmation of the news that leveled shoulders are decidedly "musts." And incidentally, it looks as though there were no such a thing as too many pockets . . . Many of the coats have from four to six. Splashy big hip pockets are often topped, within a few inches, by slightly smaller ones, and as though these were not enough, one or more breast pockets appear, too.

Feminine Trench Coats

The same good-looking, easy-going trench coat in natural gabardine that used to be practically a uniform for well-dressed college men is attractive in its feminine form as a raincoat. With its snug belt and roomy patch pockets, it has an air of casual simplicity that is bound to go over big with young things. There are other man-styled gabardine coats besides the slim and fitted models. . . . Some of them are swagger and full at the back, some are straight up and down, but all have the new softness and the clever type of fitting that counts when it comes to 1941 style. Patriotic touches are found in one form and another. Epaulets of self material and sleeve emblems of various kinds seem to be preferred.

Reversible raincoats appear again this year in many different styles. Light to dark blues and mixed tweeds are shown, with brown mixtures having an edge on the others. Many of these tweed and gabardine reversibles are double-breasted on one side and single-breasted on the other so that when you change sides you have a complete change of style. Detachable hoods seem to be the order with practically all of these coats.

With or Without Hoods

If you like a lighter coat, you will find a great array in the oiled silk and rayon materials. The softness of these coats is really amazing. . . . You can crush them up in your hand like a handkerchief. You can pretty much have your choice of styles with or without hoods. Colors include brown, burgandy, natural, and various shades of blues and greens.

Capes crop up here and there and look as though they were headed for success far beyond and above that attained in recent seasons. Certainly they have a snap and smartness to them, and as for comfort, they are a joy to wear for they are definitely cooler than a raincoat.

On those occasions when the weatherman reports "probable showers" yet a sunny sky tempts you to wear your best bib and tucker, there is no need for worry. Designers have given great thought to your convenience this year. One particularly nice item is a roomy felt bag with a zipper underpocket where an eighteen-inch umbrella is concealed. You can get this bag in such a range of colors that it is no problem to match it to your coat or gloves. Other convenient arrangements for those who believe in rainy-day preparedness are the little envelope cases of parachute silk or oiled silk that hold raincoats with detachable hoods and can be kept in your purse or a handy pocket. The five-inch cases of the same type, which hold rubbers that will fit over any type of shoe, are most convenient.

Bangs Are News In Spring Hair-Dos

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You'll have a head start toward fashion perfection this spring if your hair-do is right. And with so many lovely new coiffures, you should have no trouble in selecting one that is becoming from all angles. True, you may have to shear your locks or even buy a hank or two of hair, but among these new styles, you should find more than one you like.

As for pompadours—do wear one, but don't wear the one you wore last year. This fashion has undergone alterations and emerged in a dozen or more chic new styles, some sassy and pert, others extremely formal in their elegance. That "Naughty Nineties" look that has always characterized this style of hair-do seems even more pronounced. In fact, considering some of the hats to be worn atop the new pompadours, it looks as though fashion were determined to make Gibson Girls of us all.

The biggest news in hair-dos is that bangs are back. Not the straight Saucer Cut or Buster Brown variety, but curled bangs pompadour style. Many famous hair stylists have adopted them, each showing slightly different arrangements . . . front bangs, side bangs, and even double-feature bangs.

Page-Boy Bang Is Smart

One of the smartest answers to what's smart, new, and serviceable in this particular trend is the page-boy bang. With or without your hat, it is equally charming, and moreover, it is the kind of pompadour hairdress that will cause you no fretting or fussing on busy, hurried days. Just brush your front hair forward and curl it under. It gives the sweeping effect of a pompadour when you catch sight of it from the side. You can do a number of different things with the back hair. Expose your ears and twist it into a chignon, or simply roll it under, low at the nape. But do be sure that you wear your hair sleek and close at the back of the head to get the best effect.

Very flattering is the curled bang that rests in a mass upon the forehead, the back hair being swept down into a knot low on the neck, or carried upward to the crown of the head. If you favor a side or center part, yet crave a pompadour bang, you can have a bunch of ringlets at one side of the forehead. And incidentally, there is nothing to prevent your buying a cluster or two of false curls to match your own. You can utilize them most effectively as a bang or in various other ways in evening coiffures.

Requires Special Cut

Naturally, the bang-pompadour coiffures require that hair be cut somewhat shorter at the front, sides, and top of the head, while the hair at the back should remain long enough to comb into loose curls or roll into one of the smart new knots low on the base of the neck. So, don't go snipping your back locks, for the longer they are, the more effective and intricate knots you can make.

Hats designed to be worn with the new pompadour-bangs are very obligingly turned back off the face to reveal the bang in all its smartness. Some hats provide a full view, while others dip down, exposing the hair at the side.

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The Home Forum

With the Fragrance Of Apples

THE DOOR closed behind him, and at once he was shut away in a little world of quietness, which the clang and rumble of the descending elevator served only to accentuate.

The wide room was dim in the waning light, but a few bright apples in a Canton bowl seemed to gather to themselves the last soft radiance of the sky.

He took one in his hand, his fingers curving about its smooth roundness, and, as he sniffed it, the subtle, tangy fragrance conjured up other days and ways and things, pictures which the smell of apples always cast upon the screen of memory.

* * *

Standing there in the middle of the room, with his hat still on his head and his newspaper and brief-case dropped down on the table beside the apple dish, his thoughts turned back to that little hill farm which not so long ago had been his home.

He felt again how warm the sun and brittle sharp the air in February. The frosty ground was melting in the sunny corners and the eaves dripped with a little tinkling music.

The long slope behind the old white house still had a crust and he could get a good slide on his blue sled clear to the bottom where the alders grew.

Over behind the hill, Uncle Ben and Otis, the hired man, would be trimming the apple trees and he could hear the rasp of the pruning saw and the sharp crack as some old limb came crashing down.

Apple wood was fine for the fireplace. Aunt Stacie always wanted a hearth fire, though most people thought it made the room drafty Uncle Ben never said much about it, but he always seemed pleased to draw up his old easy chair and toast his shins of an evening.

* * *

And about then was the time to look over the apples in the cellar. They were always carefully packed in two or three barrels and put in the storage room, which had a brick floor and walls and was clammy and cold, but never freezing.

He followed Uncle Ben with his lantern down the steep cellar stairs into the darkness, and, with the lantern swaying from a nail overhead and making strange, crooked shadows on the glistening brick walls, he helped cull out the spoiled apples and repack the barrels. His fingers would be cold before he had finished, and it was always good to get back out of the gloom into the bright warm kitchen.

* * *

Then in early spring, on a bright day with the wind high, the old spraying machine would be brought out and trundled from tree to tree, with shouted orders of "a little farther that way there," and "see if you can reach those top branches," from Uncle Ben.

There would be pussywillows beginning to show in the brook bed, and above the murmur of the water, if he held his breath and listened, he could hear the sweet call of the blue bird.

How fresh the new-turned earth smelled, as Otis and old Sal, the brown mare, plowed even furrows behind the barn. And Aunt Stacie would tell him to let out the chickens for a little. They would descend upon the black loam with flutterings and cacklings and busy scratchings.

And then came May with its quickening green slopes, all starred with dandelions and quaker-ladies. He always brought in a clump of the little blue flowers, and Aunt Stacie would set them in a saucer of water where they would bloom for days.

There would be crowfoot violets in the old cart road: he smelled the scent of red lilacs and apple blossoms coming down the wind, and the pair of orioles flashing to and fro in the drifting petals would begin to hang their nest high up in the old elm tree.

* * *

And August, the mows full of sweet-smelling hay and the shadows longer on the brown mown stubble, locusts singing in the heat, goldenrod in the fence corners, and pink steeple bush in the dry swamp.

The apple trees show a promise of orange and scarlet, and Aunt Stacie would send him down under the Astrakhan tree to pick up a basketful to make pies. How good those first pies always tasted!

And then October, best of all, with a blue haze on the hills and the burdened branches hanging low in the orchard. There would be ladders and baskets under the trees, and crimson piles on the barn floor. Over all that enchanting odor of hay and fruit. Then in the early dusk, with a comfortable tiredness, he would go in to sit before a blazing hearth and wait for Aunt Stacie's call to supper.

* * *

All this came to him with the smell of apples.

P. W. P.

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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"WOODCHOPPERS' BALL": *A Water Color by Edward Dobrotka*

THERE ARE many critics who think that American painting is at its best in water color. Certainly, one would not have far to seek today for evidence to uphold their contentions. Throughout the country there are professional and amateur water-color societies and groups whose work is more than commendable.

Among the most active are the Cleveland water-color painters, of whom Edward Dobrotka is one. His water-color, rather cryptically entitled "Woodchoppers' Ball," is a simple and direct statement of a local winter scene. The gray-blue buildings outlined against a bleak sky, the leafless trees, and the desolate house all contribute to a mood which the artist wishes to convey. At first glance, Dobrotka's technical proficiency is unobtrusive, but his clean washes and crisp draftsmanship are used to the utmost advantage. He has infused a subject which is essentially non-dramatic and non-pretty with a somber poetry.

H. H. A.

Maple Syrup Time

IT IS GREAT FUN to be in the country at maple syrup time. The days are warm and the nights, if the weather god is kind, are freezing cold. It is this alternate melting and freezing that makes the sap run in a way that delights the maker of maple syrup.

In our neighborhood, the men gather the sap in a great galvanized receptacle on a sled that is drawn by four to six oxen. The driver handles the great animals expertly and it is a joy to watch them coming down the road.

To collect sap from twelve to fifteen hundred buckets is no easy job, especially when the maple trees are not together in a single grove. Thirty gallons of sap must be collected, hauled to the sap house, and boiled for hours to produce one gallon of high quality syrup.

The Indian started the art of getting his syrup from sap. He gashed the tree with his tomahawk, inserted a wooden spout or chip to direct the fluid, drop by drop, into a birch-bark receptacle on the ground. Up to fifty years ago the work was done by everybody in a primitive way. . . .

Sugaring-off parties are great sport. Hot syrup is poured on clean snow and what are called "frogs" are lifted up from their cold bed and eaten. Or the hot syrup poured into shallow saucers may be stirred with a spoon until crystallization takes place and the sugar tempts one's appetite. — From "Sunny Meadows," by THOMAS DRIER. (Boston: Stratford.)

Stand of Maples

Winterlong the maple trees
have drunk the cold white stars of snow.
Now beneath the nudge of sun
they feel the urgent upward flow
of sweetness into branch and twig.
While a crow shakes down his ragged notes,
children tip silver pails and taste
cold maple wildness in their throats.

FRANCES FROST

Plow Monday Feast in England

WE DROVE UP the steep hill from the house to the downs, their dim curving outlines white under the bright moonlight. Winter held the land in its grip, but within the great barn a huge fire of logs blazed in the open brick chimney. From the roof hung a gaily painted farm cart-wheel which served as candelabrum. The flickering light of many candles threw Rembrandtesque shadows into the depths of the barn. On long trestle tables stood deep baskets, traditional provender of home-baked bread and Dorset Blue Vinney cheese piled up within. Great jugs of cider, made from local apples, stood ready for the toasts.

Round the walls sat the guests: farmers and their wives, hinds and cowmen, shepherds and teamsters, village girls, and sturdy young men spared from the army to serve behind the plow.

* * *

We were made welcome with a warmth that showed the liking of the people for our host and his young wife. There was a hum of expectancy, and presently we heard gay strains of music from without. The wide doors of the barn were pushed open and in trooped the procession. First came six youths who were to dance the sword dance, headed by an accordion player in the white smock which for centuries has been the traditional working-dress of the English countryman. Behind him came the plow—a wooden plow made from oaks grown on the estate—of a pattern still seen today on Tyrolean slopes, but which has long passed out of use on English farms. Behind the plow, our host's gardener—a born actor—played buffoon in clown's clothes and painted face, smacking the company as he passed with a gusto that such a fellow as Will Shakespeare would have relished.

Our host gave the signal for the baskets to be passed round, and we toasted our King before we sat down to enjoy the homely fare while the sword dance was performed. Full of life and fire, the dance is a fine one to watch, and an even finer one to perform. The young men went through its four figures, turning and pacing, whirling and weaving intricate patterns, with a zest that showed their enjoyment. Blue sparks lit up the barn as blades clashed and the measure quickened to a splendid finale.

* * *

We toasted the plow, now placed aloft on the high brick chimneypiece, between the flickering candles. There followed simple and sincere speeches. Then seriousness was cast aside and young and old joined in the gay country dances to the strains of our two accordions. We danced long dances, polkas, and barn dances and the local "heel and toe"; the candles lighting up the flushed faces of the girls, the bronzed faces of the men. There were no wallflowers at this party, and the older people footed it as featly as the young. Our host's wife, like many of the village girls, wore a frock cut from unbleached sheeting, the full skirt banded with horizontal stripes of red and green, the tight bodice embroidered in the same colors.

But all good things must come to an end, and the farm-worker must rise early. In a huge circle, clasping the hands of our neighbors, we sang a "goodnight" part song, then our National Anthem. Candles were extinguished, the barn doors were swung open, and we filed out into the white night.

E. C. D.

Scherzo

Quails in tall grass
Are little notes of music;
Half-notes, quarter-notes,
Grace-notes, rests.
The bearded barley bends
With their scherzo passing;
Gothic arches quiver
Above their crests.

LEETHA JOURNEY HOFELLER

"This is the way"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES the traveler unfamiliar with the many paved highways leading in different directions may be undecided which road to take. He is glad to have the kindly advice of one who can point out the road leading to his destination. In human experience, when there is uncertainty as to the correctness of our course, maybe our first thought is to consult another pilgrim. But possibly those of whom we may inquire are equally uncertain as to the right path.

However, should such be the case, let us not be dismayed. Just as there is a right way out of the maze of traffic intersections, so there is a way to solve human problems, and Christian Science points out this way. Multitudes have proved that Christian Science engenders trust in God, good, and leads to the understanding and demonstration of divine Life. Walking in this path, we shall surely hear the "still small voice" of Truth, guiding and directing us. The prophet Isaiah declared (Isaiah 30:21), "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

True, this pathway leading to God may appear to human sense to be a thorny and difficult one. As we walk therein our faith in God may be tested, and all along the way there may be temptations to take what appears to be the easier road, and to rely upon the testimony of physical sense, or upon what another person can do for us, instead of relying wholly upon divine Mind. But, however rough the human path may seem to be, Christian Scientists may prove that in the acceptance of Life as God, thought is governed by divine Love. Through the revelation of Christian Science, new views of God unfold. We come to know Him as the one true God, to whom the prophet prayerfully exclaimed (Habakkuk 1:13), "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity;" as the wise Father, who gives all good to His children; as divine Love, who "forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases" (Psalms 103:3); as the tender Shepherd, caring for His sheep with loving-kindness, goodness, and protecting power; as the Lawmaker, whose laws express tenderness, justice, and healing love.

From the mountain top, or from the winding road, we may gain spiritual views of God's goodness and love, which unfold to us day by day through the study of the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*. As we gain clear glimpses of the beauty and perfection of God and the perfection of the real man, the path of Christian Science is seen to be a joyous one indeed. Walking therein, we learn more and more of the real man as God's reflection, wholly spiritual, despite the evidence presented by physical sense. Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 171), "Through discernment of the spiritual opposite of materiality, even the way through Christ, Truth, man will reopen with the key of divine Science the gates of Paradise which human beliefs have closed, and will find himself unfallen, upright, pure, and free, not needing to consult almanacs for the probabilities either of his life or of the weather, not needing to study brainology to learn how much of a man he is."

However, just as it is not enough merely to think about a desirable destination without taking the necessary footsteps to reach it, so it is not sufficient for us merely to accept the facts about God and man as presented in Christian Science, without putting them into practice according to our understanding. The Psalmist declares (Psalms 16:11), "Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." Entering "the path of life" means departing from materiality, abandoning the false belief that man is material. In Christian Science we enter "the path of life" through becoming conscious of the spiritual facts which this Science reveals, namely, that God is the only Life, and that the real man is inseparable from Life, which he eternally expresses.

Walking in the Spirit, we meditate upon the perfection of God and man and are thus enabled to express the ideas which come to us from divine Mind. Speaking of this Christly way, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 206): "Beloved students, you have entered the path. Press patiently on; God is good, and good is the reward of all who diligently seek God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"ВОТ ПУТЬ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Иногда путешественник, незнакомый со многими мощеными дорогами ведущими в разных направлениях, находится в нерешимости которую дорогу набрать. Он рад получить добрый совет того, кто может указать ему путь ведущий к его назначению. В людском опыте, когда мы не уверены в правильности нашего пути, может быть нашей первой мыслью является намерение обратиться к другому страннику. Но возможно, что те, кого мы можем спросить, в такой же степени неуверены в правильном пути.

Не будем однако смущаться, если нечто подобное случится. Подобно тому как существует правильный выход на сети перекрещивающихся дорог, существует и способ разрешить человеческие задачи, и Христианская Наука указывает на этот способ. Многие доказали на опыте, что Христианская Наука порождает упование на Бога, добро, и ведет к пониманию и выявлению божественной Жизни. Следуя по этому пути, мы несомненно услышим "веяние тихого ветра" Истины, руководящей и направляющей нас. Пророк Исаия заявил (Исаия 30:21): "И уши твои будут слышать слово, говорящее позади тебя: 'вот путь, идите по нему'; если бы вы уклонились направо и если бы вы уклонились налево".

Правда, человеческому чувству этот путь ведущий к Богу может показаться тернистым и трудным. Когда мы будем итти по нему, возможно, что наша вера в Бога будет подвергаться испытаниям и что вдоль всего пути будут встречаться искушения взять дорогу, кажущуюся нам более легкой, и полагаться на показание физического чувства или на то, что другое лицо может сделать для нас вместо того, чтобы полагаться всецело на божественный Разум. Но, как бы ни труден казался человеческий путь, последователи Христианской Науки могут доказать, что в понимании Жизни как Бога, наша мысль управляется божественной Любовью. Благодаря откровению Христианской Науки, развиваются новые взгляды на Бога. Мы приходим к познанию Его как единого, истинного Бога, к которому молитвенно взывал пророк (Аввакум 1:13): "Чистым очам Твоим несвойственно глядеть на злодеяния, и смотреть на притеснения Ты не можешь"; как мудрого Отца, который одаряет Своих детей всем хорошим; как божественную Любовь, которая "прощает все беззакония твои, исцеляет все недуги твои" (Псалтирь 102:3); как нежного Пастыря, который заботится о Своих овцах с благоволением, добротой и оберегающей силой; как Законодателя, чьи законы выражают нежность, справедливость и целительную любовь.

С вершины горы или с нависающейся дороги мы можем духовно узреть доброту и любовь Бога, которые открываются нам день за днем посредством изучения Урока-Проповеди в Christian Science Quarterly. По мере того как мы видим все яснее и яснее проблески красоты и совершенства Бога и совершенства истинного человека, путь Христианской Науки становится во истину радостным. Идя по нему, мы все более и более узнаем об истинном человеке как отражении Бога, всецело духовном, вопреки показанию даваемому физическими чувствами. Mrs. Эдди пишет в учебнике Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 171): "Путем распознания духовности противуполагаемой материальности, путем Христа, Истины, человек снова откроет ключем божественной Науки врата Рая, которые были закрыты человеческими верованиями, и обретет себя не-падшим, правдивым, чистым и свободным, ненуждающимся в справках в календаре для уяснения вероятностей своей жизни или погоды, нещуждающимся в изучении науки о мозге для выяснения того, насколько он является человеком".

Однако, подобно тому как недостаточно только думать о желательной цели, не предпринимая шагов необходимых для достижения ее, так недостаточно для нас только принять факты о Боге и человеке как они представлены в Христианской Науке, не применяя их на практике согласно нашему пониманию. Псалмопевец заявляет (Псалтирь 15:11): "Ты укажешь мне путь жизни: полнота радости пред лицом Твоим, блаженство в деснице Твоей вовек". Вступить на "путь жизни" значит уйти от материальности, отбросить ложное верование, что человек—материален. В Христианской Науке мы вступаем на "путь жизни" посредством осознания духовных фактов, которые открывает эта Наука, а именно, что Бог есть единственная Жизнь и что подлинный человек—неразлучен с Жизнью, которую он выражает вечно.

Поступая по Духу, мы размышляем о совершенстве Бога и человека и, таким образом, приобретаем способность выражать идеи, которые приходят к нам от божественного Разума. Говоря об этом Христовом пути, Mrs. Эдди пишет в "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 206): "Возлюбленные ученики, вы вступили на путь. Продолжайте терпеливо итти вперед; Бог—добр, и добро является наградой тех, которые усердно ищут Бога".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Snow Birds

Though the trees are barren
Of leafy shoot,
Of vine and bud
And flower and fruit—

Though the earth is empty
Of blossoming plant,
And the crusted snows
Cover insect and ant—

Though snow birds linger
In trees grown gaunt,
They do not hunger —
They do not want—

The black alder
Makes their winter merry
With shining scarlet
Winterberry.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

The Captains of Cape Cod

THE END of America's carrying trade was in sight. Young Cape men, if they were prophets enough to read the signs of the times, turned seaward no longer, while veterans who were too old for untrodden paths went home to the Cape at last, their voyages behind them and their day's work done. Until 1890 or so, enough of them were still alive to keep the Cape villages alert and broad-minded, for in each of them lived a score of men who had caught something of the breadth of the notched horizons which their eyes had so often scanned. Here were men who had lived in foreign cities for months on end, weathered typhoons, put down mutinies, smashed records, and taken tea with kings. . . .

Such were the men of Cape Cod, who, before the sun had set on our great days of sail, were ambassadors of their nation in the seaports of the world: a handful of mariners in Colonial days, when the Cape was too busy to go to sea; coasting skippers who skirted the Atlantic seaboard from Nova Scotia to the West Indies in their blunt-bowed brigs and schooners; the North-West fur-traders, the most daring and romantic of them all; their contemporaries in the tangled trade of warring Europe; later European traders in the easier days, who varied their voyages with an occasional flyer to the East Indies; the grim routine of the Liverpool packets; the glory of the clipper ships, that were born, flourished, and faded from sight in a single decade; . . . and finally the fruit-traders, with their little vessels and stout hearts—about the last real sailors to keep our flag afloat. Along all these lanes of commerce sailed the captains of Cape Cod—no insignificant part of the history of a nation. —From "Shipmasters of Cape Cod," by HENRY C. KITTREDGE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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AND
HEALTH
With
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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1941

'Ascap' Fights Bay State Bills On Copyrights

Charges measures seeking to regulate and tax music were inspired by radio interests.

Louis D. Frohlich, General Counsel for the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, charged here today that three bills now pending before the Massachusetts legislature to regulate and tax musical coyprights were unconstitutional and that their filing was insprired by dominant radio interests.

Mr. Frohlich, who is from New York, spoke at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

Contending that the Massachusetts bills, House Numbers 189, 324, and 1721, duplicated functions which the Federal Copyright Law now protects, Mr. Frohlich declared that "it is obviously the N. A. B. (National Association of Broadcasters) in whose favor these bills have been filed. They are using the power of the State to destroy the Federal Copyright Law."

Blames Radio Interests

He charged that radio interests have succeeded in placing bills like these before 38 State legislatures. In Montana, however, he said, a similar bill which was passed by the Legislature was recently declared unconstitutional.

Just before the hearing recessed ager Charles M. Fellowes, General Manager of station WEEI and Chairman of the Massachusetts Broadcasting Committee, an association of 20 radio stations in this State, tossed a minor bombshell into the discussion when he told the legislative committee that his organization wished to go on record against the bills.

"We oppose all three of the bills," Mr. Fellowes said, "because we believe they are unconstitutional and their work would harm every one concerned."

E. E. Hill of Station WTAG, Worcester, and W. T. Welch of Station WSAR in Fall River, also opposed the bills.

A group of noted composers also appeared before the committee this morning to fight the bills which they claimed were aimed at "Ascap" and therefore at their livelihood. Headed by Otto Harbach, composer and author of such musical comedies and operettas as "Roberta," "No, No, Nanette," and "Rose Marie," the composers maintained that "Ascap" had been of inestimable value in protecting their rights and insuring them income from their works.

Composers Oppose Bill

Among the local composers who appeared were Mrs. Grace Warner Gulesian of Chestnut Hill, Dr. Mabel Walker of Boston and William Arms Fisher, all of whom attacked the bills vigorously.

Representative Charles Innes of Boston, House Chairman of the Legislative Committee, asked Mr. Paine what share of interest the society has in the publisher's music and what share in the composer's music. Mr. Paine replied that their interest was 50-50.

Harvey Iris of Brockton, operator of a ballroom, testifying in support of his own bill, House 192, said it was designed to be an emergency law, made such to help in reducing taxation of the home owner. His bill, he maintained, would be in aid of the Federal Copyright Laws. He spoke of abuses which he charged constituted a monopoly by "Ascap."

"This organization wants royalties," he said, "and every one is willing to pay if they will use a yardstick for getting the price." Such discriminatory abuses, he said, should be corrected by setting a per-performance price. Twenty-six other States now have such laws, he added. The public wants this method of fixing by performance, he asserted, as it would eliminate a monopolistic price fixing practice.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT ↑
TOMORROW ↓
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight about 20 degrees; warmer Thursday; moderate northwest winds becoming light and backing to westerly tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight, Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday, warmer Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh, diminishing to moderate, northwest winds backing to westerly Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh northwest or west winds over north portion and fresh north or northwest, diminishing, over south portion; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	18	New York	22	17
Chicago	20	19	Norfolk	25	24
Denver	30	20	Philadelphia	20	18
Los Angeles	50	49	St. Louis	24	22
Miami	56	56	San Francisco	48	46
Minneapolis	2	2	Washington	22	21
New Orleans	42	42			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 5.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:25 p. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Thursday, 4:45 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:06 p. m.

Honored

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Remembers

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin placed wreaths at three historic points in Boston today, commemorating the 171st anniversary of the Boston Massacre. He is shown hanging a wreath on the Merchants National Bank Building on State Street, near the Old State House, site of the massacre. Subsequently the Mayor placed wreaths at graves in the Old Burying Ground and at the statue of Crispus Attucks on Lafayette Mall.

Women Office Workers Pay Hearing Ends

How much pay should be guaranteed the woman who comes into a business office to do part-time work appeared today the principal problem before the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, after a full day of hearings on the basic wage of 150,000 women office workers.

A minimum wage of 47 cents an hour for the office worker with experience was recommended by a wage board, and of 44 cents for the inexperienced.

Other major differences between business and labor which will also have to be passed on by the commission included the possibility of graduating the minimums, so that less would be paid in small towns than in big cities, and of revising the rate of $15 a week proposed for inexperienced workers.

Few objections were heard during the hearing yesterday to the $16 a week set for the experienced worker, or to fixing minimum wages in this big field.

If the Commission, which last year rejected the first recommendations of the wage board, sends the question back to the board a second time, it will take at least two months for the board to bring in a new report, it was estimated today. Only in the case of the beauty shop minimum have the recommendations of a wage board been twice rejected.

Decision of the commission on accepting or referring back is expected within the next ten days.

Last night's hearing did not adjourn until nearly midnight. An unusual feature of the session was the presentation of two girls wearing masks who said they came disguised to testify of low wages and long hours because of fear of reprisal. They were put on by Mrs. Ann Prosten, President of the local office workers' union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The girls spoke in low tones that hardly carried to the rostrum where the Commission members sat, and it was regarded by observers as doubtful whether the stunt carried any weight with the Commission, whose members have had a long, hard-boiled experience in wage disputes. The masks, however, obtained extra publicity for the proposal.

The movement for a minimum wage for office workers was initiated by a petition of the office workers' union of the American Federation of Labor, the C. I. O. union later sending in a similar petition.

Young's Hotel Taxes Compromised

A compromise agreement by the City of Boston involving payment of $93,561 to settle back taxes from 1932 to 1940 on the Young's Hotel property next to City Hall Annex was announced by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today.

Payment is being made by the Court Street Parking Company, which is buying the property from the Y. H. Realty Company for use as a parking lot.

The compromise cancels $111,929 in taxes and back interest.

Federal Attorney Named

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of George F. Troy as Federal District Attorney for Rhode Island to succeed J. Howard McGrath, resigned.

Changes Urged In Bay State's Parole System

Commission members and civic leaders at hearing propose measures for strengthening law.

Strengthening of the Massachusetts parole system by granting broader discretionary powers to the Parole Board and by relieving the Board of all cases involving "drunk" and defective delinquents was urged today by civic leaders and members of a special legislative commission studying paroles and pardons.

Support of the recommendations of the Committee was voiced before the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare this morning at the first of a series of hearings on the report of the special commission. The commission was established by the 1939 Legislature as a result of the pardons scandal during the regimes of former Governors Charles F. Hurley and James M. Curley.

Change Urged

Before the Public Welfare Committee today was the recommendation of the commission that prisoners released under the so-called good time law shall be supervised by the State Parole Board. As the lawse now stands, criminals ordered by the Parole Board to serve maximum sentences of 10 years may get from six days to a month off for good behavior.

Francis G. Goodale, member of the special commission, said that under the law, hardened criminals well versed in prison ways, may get up to two years cut from their sentences of 10 years. The present law provides no supervision over these criminals when they are released at the end of the shortened term, he added.

Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, chairman of the special commission, opened the case for proponents of the commission's recommendations, saying that the release of "drunks" and defective delinquents should be handled by the Commissioner of Correction and not the Parole Board.

Transfer Proposed

Furthermore, he said, the handling of defective delinquents should be transferred from the Parole Board to the Department of Mental Health.

Mr. Goodale in explaining the work of the commission said: "At one time the State of Massachusetts was ahead of the Nation in the matter of paroles. Now it is behind such progressive states as New York and is likely to drop still further behind."

Although not all the recommendations of the commission were before the committee today, Mr. Goodale explained that the special commission's report was divided into three sections, as follows:

1. The proposed creation of a State parole board more like a judicial body comprised of appointees serving 15 years at substantial salaries.
2. Clarification of the functions of the parole board.
3. The granting of discretionary powers to the board in the handling of all parole matters.

Children Urge Chickadee and Elm As State Emblems

Arguments of two fifth-grade Melrose pupils in favor of legislation to establish the chickadee as the Massachusetts State bird and the American elm as the State tree fell on responsive legislative ears today.

Immediately after the hearing on the bill, members of the Legislative Committee on Conservation voted to report favorably on the measure.

The children, who captivated the committee members, were John Grlecci and his classmate, Barbara Mitchell.

Barbara told the committee the chickadee should be named the State bird because, "he is so common that every man, woman and child in this State can know him." She climaxed her appearance with an imitation of the chickadee song. John said, "I believe that making the elm our State tree will save it from extinction."

C. Russell Mason, Secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, reported that a State-wide poll showed that a third of the 100,000 ballots returned favored the chickadee while the elm led all other trees.

Harvard Camera Finds Supernova

Discovery of a supernova was reported by Harvard College Observatory, clearing house of astronomical news for North America, today. The find was made on a three-hour exposure made Feb. 24, 1941, with the Metcalf triplet camera-telescope, studied by Miss Rebecca Jones of the Observatory staff. Its location is 40 minutes northwest of the nucleus of the spiral nebula NGC 4559.

In June, 1931, it was a body of 18th photographic magnitude while late photographs show it to be about 13.5 magnitude.

Attend City Council Hearing

By a Staff Photographer

H. C. Loeffler
Secretary, Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Joseph J. Gottlieb
Chairman, Council Committee on Appropriations.

Miss Margaret McSweeney
Vice-President, Boston League of Women Voters.

Tyler Wins Over Blanchard In Light Brookline Vote

Daniel Tyler, Jr., was re-elected to the Brookline Board of Selectmen for a second term last night in a light vote; 9,246 of the registered vote of 30,084 went to the polls.

Mr. Tyler defeated Samuel Blanchard, a former Chairman of the Board. The bote was 4,870 to 4,204.

Three members of the School Committee, Dr. Thomas P. Kendrick, Perey C. Idell, and Mrs. Lotta Bradburn Schick were re-elected. All but one of the five constables up for re-election won their contests, the exception being Edward F. Sullivan, who was defeated by a newcomer, Joseph Crowley. The margin of victory for Mr. Crowley was 787 votes.

Ernst Parsons was elected to fill out the remaining year of an unexpired term on the Planning Board. He was appointed to the Board last summer by the Selectmen and the Planning Board to fill part of an unexpired term. He received 4,875 votes to 2,094 for John Vincens.

The following unopposed candidates were re-elected: Moderator, Erland F. Fish; Trustees of Walnut Cemetery, Hiram Dexter and Frederick A. Leavitt; Assessor, David Church; Public Library Trustees, Frederick Foster, Theodore Lyman, Eleanor Crocker, and Harold T. Williams; Water Board, William Paine; Park Commissioner, George Storer Baldwin; Committee for Planting Trees, Ernest Dane, Theodore Lyman, and George Shattuck; Planning Board for five years, Arthur P. Santry.

Hyannis

A proposal for a public park in the Wequaquet Lake section of Centerville was rejected at the Town Meeting here.

Opposing the park, James Mack, a Hyannis lawyer, told the meeting that, located in a summer resort as it would be, the park might reduce the value of summer property. He added "a lot of people in this hall would be out looking for jobs if it weren't for the summer residents."

John D. W. Bodfish, also an attorney, who favored the park, agreed that summer people ought to be "welcomed and cultivated like our cranberries" but not to the detriment of the townspeople.

The question of restrictions on the operation of Craigville Beach was referred to the Selectmen. A total of $710,712 was appropriated indicating a tax rate of about $25, the same as last year.

Rockport

Six per cent of the registered voters here finished the last 16 articles in the Town Warrant last night, appropriating $24,943 and bringing total appropriations for the year to $243,884. Works Projects Administration appropriations totaled $17,510; road rapairs, $2,700; fire station repairs, $1,600; water department repairs, $1,238; playground equipment $500.

Stoneham

George E. MacNeil defeated Malcolm R. Bean for the School Committee by a vote of 1,372 to 1,077. Alton W. Estes was elected to the Board of Public Welfare, and Clarence E. Lent to the Board of Health.

Wilkins Executive Councilor; Water Bill Weapon Retained

Raymond S. Wilkins, personal attorney to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, officially began his service as member of the Executive Council today following his legislative election yesterday as Councilor, despite desperate Democratic attempts in the House of Representatives to delay the procedure. Mr. Wilkins, a Winchester, Mass., resident, succeeds the late Eugene A. F. Burtnett of Somerville.

The House Democrats' tactics to delay were engineered by Rep. Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville and Rep. John E. Troy (D) of Boston, Democratic floor leader, as part of a movement to prevent Council confirmation today of Governor Saltonstall's appointment of Daniel J. Lynch, his Chief Secretary, as Clerk of the Boston Municipal Court for Criminal Business.

After a two-hour miniature Democratic filibuster in which six roll calls were necessary, the House voted for Mr. Wilkins, giving him 131 ballots to 77 for the Democratic nominee, Rep. Walter J. Moran (D) of Somerville. Senate action was taken in much less than an hour, Mr. Wilkins receiving 27 votes and Representative Moran seven.

Soon after the House vote Mr. Wilkins was inducted into office by Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, before a joint session of the House and Senate.

During yesterday's Senate session a measure was passed to be engrossed, in concurrence with the House, to prevent racial and religious discrimination in employment on public works and in distribution of welfare funds. The Upper Branch also concurred with the House in rejecting measures to require biennial State audits of municipal accounts and to prohibit shutting off of water to force payment of water bills.

At a hearing yesterday afternoon before the legislative Committee on Education no person spoke in favor of a bill to repeal the 1936 law requiring municipalities to furnish free transportation for children attending private schools. The transportation law is particularly beneficial to parochial schools.

Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston said, however, that numerous letters had been received by the Committee urging passage of the repeal bill. However, the Committee plainly indicated it will report adversely on the measure.

Schooner Thebaud for Movies?

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 5 (AP)—A Gloucester beauty has received a bid from Hollywood.

She is the stately schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, which thrice represented the United States in international fishermen's races with the Canadian champion Bluenose of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

Stirling Hayden, the young sailorman who climbed to motion picture stardom in less than a year, and who served on the Thebaud in the last race series as masthead-man and navigator, received a radiogram from the Paramount Studios asking him to make a survey of the schooner.

"We are interested in the possible purchase of a Gloucester fishing schooner for the picture Dilo Cay," the message read. "Will you inspect schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud and report full details as to price, accommodations and specifications at which she would be available?"

Mr. Hayden has been signed to play opposite Dorothy Lamour in Dilo Cay.

The Thebaud returned yesterday from a trip to the fishing banks where she made a 50,000 pound catch. Capt. Ben Pine, her managing owner and racing skipper, was reluctant to discuss the possibility of parting with the big sailing vessel, one of the few of her type remaining in the New England fishing fleet.

Report Finds Connecticut's Fire Laws Bad

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—A special report on the New Haven, Conn., Quilt & Pad Company fire in which 10 employees perished last Feb. 5 criticized the inadequacy of Connecticut laws dealing with fire safeguards.

The report, made public today by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and prepared by her special assistant, Joseph M. Tone, former Connecticut Labor Commissioner, stated:

"Connecticut is without adequate legislation. The law doesn't state the types of fire escapes and where they should be enclosed or screened or located.

"There are no laws limiting the number of employees or occupants; there are no laws providing for fire drills or fire alarm systems.

"The law does not state that the fire escapes or stairways shall be at a remote end of the building."

But Mr. Tone expressed the belief that "the victims were not "martyred in vain," and said that the State now seemed to be "fire-minded."

He reported the Connecticut House of Representatives had passed a resolution to set up a commission to recommend new fire laws and that Senate approval undoubtedly would follow.

He indicated that new state laws were contemplated which would "compel manufacturers of inflammable products such as this firm to install fire escapes in remote parts of the building."

Snowfall Is Windfall As Fire Brings Own Aid

FALMOUTH, Mass., March 5 (AP)—It's an ill wind, etc., etc.

While Fred Howard was busy shoveling snow in front of his photographic studio, a defective oil heater started a blaze in the roof timbers.

The heat cracked the glass in a big skylight, the snow fell in and put the fire out.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Meeting in behalf of the Harvard Committee for Food Relief to Europe. Miss Sonia Tomara of the New York Herald Tribune, and Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, will participate. Jaako Mikkola, former coach of Finland's Olympic track team, will preside. In the Littauer School auditorium, Harvard University, at 7:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on "The Place of Equity in English Legal Development" by Prof. Harold D. Hazeltine, of Cambridge University, England. Last of a series on fields of law of interest to both lawyers and the general public. In the Court Room of Langdell Hall, Harvard Law School, at 8 p. m.

Open Forum sponsored by the Boston League of Women Voters. Principal speaker will be Dr. Caroline F. Ware, Assistant to the Commissioner of the National Defense Advisory Commission. At Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Comparative Law in China" by Dr. Roscoe Pound, Harvard University professor. Fifth of a series on "Chinese Thought" sponsored by the Chinese Students Club of Harvard University. In Room D, Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, at 8 p. m.

Fourth concert by the New England Conservatory of Music, with Wallace Goodrich conducting, Isabel French as guest soloist, and the student choral group. At Jordan Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Final concert by the Junior League Orchestra. At 0 Marlboro Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Lecture on "Camera Adventures with American Wild Life," illustrated with motion pictures in color, by Wendell Chapman. Sponsored by the New England Museum of Natural History. At John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Italian Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 3:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on "The Fundamental Problems of Naval Warfare" by Dr. Herbert Rosinski, formerly lecturer on military and naval theory to the German Naval Academy, Kiel, 1932-1935. Second in a series entitled "Command of the Sea," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 5 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 13

Drastic Cuts in Budget Proposed for Boston

Warning that the tax situation in Boston continues to be "disquieting and serious," H. C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, laid a long list of proposals for drastic cuts in the 1941 budget before a City Council committee today.

Placing at the top of his recommendations a proposal originating with the Boston Finance Commission to reduce personnel in the Police Department — unofficially estimated to cut $500,000 from the budget—Mr. Loeffler gave to the councilors the following specific suggestions for economy:

Elimination of 30 constables.
More strict no-hiring policy.
Increasing tolls on the Sumner Tunnel from 15 to 20 cents.
Reorganizing and consolidating City departments.
Curtailing the City Council staff of attaches.
Elimination of printed City Council minutes.
Placing the Deer Island House of Correction and Charles Street Jail under a single head.
No hiring of 12 assistant election commissioners which positions are now vacant.
Centralizing the City's laundry services, a proposal also originating with the Boston Finance Commission.

Sweeping Proposals

Mr. Loeffler laid his sweeping proposals before the Councilors a few minutes after the Chairman of the Budget Committee, Joseph J. Gottlieb, had asked another witness for specific proposals for reducing expenditures.

Those familiar with City Hall routine said Mr. Loeffler's program was one of the most detailed as well as comprehensive ever laid before a Council committee.

Mr. Loeffler addressed the Councilors shortly after Miss Margaret McSweeney, Vice-President of the Boston League of Women Voters, told the Councilors that "clumsy administrative machinery and wasteful duplication" should be eliminated at City Hall in the interests of national defense.

The present conglomeration of 47 maintenance departments was "inherited as unwelcome white elephants" by the present Administration and the Mayor and Council should reorganize the City machinery, Miss McSweeney declared. She proposed that the Council revive a 1936 committee to study the subject and work out a practical program.

Wise Economy Necessary

Speaking before the annual public hearing on the City budget, held by the Council Committee on Appropriations, Miss McSweeney urged the Committee to return the budget to the full Council with the recommendation that a replica of the 1936 committee be set up. She told the councilors the League now has 700 active members in Boston.

Warning of heavy Federal expenditures for national defense, Miss McSweeney asserted that "every wise economy is necessary to strengthen democracy." Departmental reorganization strikes at the root of governmental spending in Boston, she continued.

When asked if she had specific proposals to submit, Miss McSweeney told the councilors that four plans—including one by Massachusetts Institute of Technology engineers, another by the Boston Finance Commission, and a third by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau—have been developed to consolidate overlapping functions in the City service.

Organization of Service

Richard J. Lane, President of the Boston Taxpayers Alliance, said this is a good time to turn the City machinery into a compact organization of service. He also asked support of six bills the Alliance has filed with the Legislature seeking to have the Commonwea take over certain expenditures. cluding maintenance of Deer Island House of Correction, now paid by the City.

Speeding Municipal Budget Procedure Urged at Hearing

Speeding up of municipal budget procedure by shortening the time allowed for Mayoral submission and Council approval of annual financial programs was advocated today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

Backing the Federation's bill, filed with the approval of the State Division of Accounts, Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the taxpayers group, said it is "one of the most important municipal finance measures in years."

"This measure," he said, "sets up minimum standards for cities in the preparation of their budgets. It specifies the detail in which department heads must submit their estimates and it requires that estimates be filed by Dec. 15, thus giving the Mayor and Council a complete budget breakdown in ample time for their consideration."

At present department heads have until Jan. 1 to submit estimates in much less detail than required under the Federal bill.

"At the same time," Mr. Joyce added, "the bill cuts from four months to two months the time allowed for preparation and adoption of the budget, thus cutting in half the time that cities operate without a budget.

"The changes proposed in his measure will give conscientious public officials the tools they so sorely need in preparing an honest and adequate city budget."

The measure excludes Boston from its provisions but includes all of Massachusetts' 38 other cities.

Mr. Joyce said the measure was filed as the result of the Supreme Judicial Court decision which invalidated the Cambridge 1940 budget and forced the city to operate on the 1939 appropriation schedule..

In Cambridge Mayor John W. Lyons submitted a so-called dummy budget before the legal time limit expired, but the court determined that the dummy budget which had departmental totals but no details was not a budget. The proposed law would outline the various details which must be included in the Mayor's budget when it is submitted to the Council.

Price Rumors Are Spiked

Continued from Page 1

facilities. In both these cases, the rumor was corrected through the Commission's facilities for making this information available to consumer divisions of National Defense Councils in each State.

While meat prices are high "and will probably continue to stay up," Dr. Ware does not attribute this to increasing Army rations. She admitted that there is no doubt some increase in meat consumption on this account, but believes that the fact of increased employment with more people now able to buy meat also contributes to the situation. "Supplies of meat in this country are relatively small," she pointed out, "in comparison with the demand."

Nylon Yarn

To help the average family to meet this problem, Miss Elliott's division is giving out information to encourage the use of more fish and dairy products as substitutes, if necessary.

Women will be relieved to know that Dr. Ware sees no reason at present why the manufacture of Nylon yarn should be curtailed. "There will continue to be Nylon on the market," she predicted, "as far as we have any information."

Dr. Ware also disclosed how defense orders are adjusted to civil population needs when possible so that big government contracts will not create a shortage and higher prices for the average consumer.

In the case of a big order of army blankets, for instance, which came just at the peak of distribution of blankets for the consumer market, Dr. Ware told how this was taken up with the army to see if all these were needed at one time. The result was that the army was able to break up its order and divide it over a period of time, avoiding a shortage and price rise.

A rise in the price of wool was averted also, the Commission Assistant stated. Army regulations limited army clothing to domestic wool. By working out a change to permit the use of imported wools for this purpose, the Commission was able to prevent a scarcity and price rise in the domestic market, and also "to promote the good neighbor policy a bit," she added with a smile.

Another Army order specified so many thousand socks at a certain gauge. Dr. Ware's division found that there were only a limited number of machines available in the country which could produce that particular gauge. Investigation proved that almost identical and equally good socks could be manufactured on a different gauge, for which there were many more machines available. The change in specifications was made accordingly.

The Government's requisition for army shoes called for a certain type of leather sole. Consideration was given, Dr. Ware, related to altering the specifications to call for a composition sole which had been used with success for the CCC men. In this instance, however, the change was not necessary because the leather market proved adequate to care for both the army order and civilian needs without strain.

Dr. Ware, at the League Forum tonight, will propose the setting up of a consumer division in Massachusetts to protect living standards, and will describe the work of the New Jersey Consumer Committee, the first one of its kind to be established.

Five Fatalities In Motor Collision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AYER, Mass., March 5—Two young men and three girls, who had been visiting at Fort Devens, were fatally injured early today when the car in which they were riding collided with two buses loaded with Fort Devens soldiers returning from a night-off at Lowell.

The victims all from Boston, were identified as Anthony A. Ribnick, Gerald Pelletier, Olga Ptashnick, Ruth Stolack, and her sister, Blanche.

Navy Yard Workers Taking Course at N. H. University

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 5—A group of employees at the Portsmouth Navy Yard is taking a special national defense course at the University of New Hampshire at Durham. After working hours at the Navy Yard on Mondays and Thursdays, the group goes to the University to take the course sponsored by the Federal Security Agency of the United States Office of Education.

Those taking the course are high school graduates. The greater part are employed in drafting activities, while others come from the mechanical engineering, marine engineering, and construction divisions. The course on material strength and associated subjects is in preparation for another in machine design.

Slot Machines

The Attorney General of New Hampshire has been pushing a campaign against unlawful slot machines and pin-ball games. It has been some time since the last widespread drive against such machines, and from the results reported to date it is apparent that the operators of such machines have, since the last raids, re-established themselves.

Through joint action of the State Police and county law enforcement officers, raids have been conducted during the last few days in Grafton, Carroll, Coos, Belknap, Strafford, and Sullivan counties. Whether or not the counties in the southern part of the State have been found free of such machines or whether action will be taken in that area later cannot be learned.

It is reported that in some cases machines that do not pay off have been seized. Attorney General Frank R. Kenison has indicated that a continuous policy of keeping out such gambling machines will be followed.

NYA Activities

At present approximately 1,000 New Hampshire youths are engaged in National Youth Administration out-of-school work activities and more than 800 are awaiting assignment, according to Harold C. Bingham, State NYA Administrator. Mr. Bingham reports that not only has the number of young people assigned to such projects shown a decided increase, but the number awaiting assignments has shown a still greater increase.

The NYA is making an especial effort in New Hampshire to adapt rural youths for employment in mechanical fields. It is recognized that it is in the rural areas that job training for youth has been most neglected. The recent increase in enrollment and those awaiting assignment is chiefly attributable to the expansion of activities to take care of the rural youths.

University Plans

The University of New Hampshire is getting ready to mark its 75th anniversary with a long program of events scheduled to get under way March 14 and continue through June. The diamond jubilee celebration will open with an address by Lowell Thomas. Other events scheduled in connection with the celebration include a festival of New England musical groups, April 18 and 19; a special convocation commemorating the birth of Benjamin Thompson, whose gifts started the University, April 22; a historical pageant in connection with Mother's Day celebration on May 17; a period of discussion with national and international leaders, June 17 to 26, discussing various aspects of modern life; a special religious observance on June 22; a festival of music, June 26; and the summer meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, June 23 to 26.

Forest Products

During its five years of existence, the Forest Products' Association, Inc., a farmer-owned, marketing co-operative of Groveton, has marketed 41,201 cords of pulpwood, 3,793,986 feet of logs, has sawed more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber in its own mill, and has marketed 45 cars of Christmas trees for its members.

The Co-operative has further assisted its members by financing up to 60 per cent of their cash costs of getting forest products ready for the co-operative. This financing includes money for paying cutters, trucking, log skidding, and other such expenses. Following the advance of such financing, the Co-operative takes a mortgage on the harvest pending its delivery and sale.

In 1936 the Co-operative received financial assistance from the Resettlement Administration to the extent of $100,000, and this financing is being amortized on a 33-year basis. Already the Co-operative has served as a pattern for two other such organizations in New Hampshire as well as others in New York and Pennsylvania.

Vermont Town Settles Debt Contracted in 1842

BRANDON, Vt., March 5 (AP)—It took 99 years, but townspeople were happy today that a loan from the State was paid.

The final payment—$5,097—removed a debt that was contracted in 1842. Official notice came at the town meeting today.

Philippines Ship Brings Manila Hemp

More than usual waterfront interest was displayed today in the arrival of the Philippine-owned motorship, Dona Aniceta, from the Far East and the Philippines. The vessel is discharging Manila hemp and general cargo at the Army Base. From Boston the vessel proceeds to Baltimore, where she will discharge manganese ore, and other cargo. The Philippine merchant marine is small, containing about 20 ships.

Manned entirely by Filipinos, the Aniceta has American flags painted on her sides and from her taffrail (stern staff) she flies the American flag with the Philippine flag hung beneath it.

The Philippine flag, which was adopted in 1920 by the Island Legislature, shortly after the passage of American legislation setting the machinery in motion for Philippine independence, is rectangular similar to the American flag. It contains a white triangle one of whose sides is coincidental with the staff side of the flag, in the corners of which are yellow five-pointed stars. In the center of the triangle is a sun with eight rays. The remainder of the flag is divided into two huge bars, the upper half red, and the lower half blue.

The Aniceta, in command of Capt. C. Joaquin, was built in Italy for Philippine shipping interests.

Treasury Vetoes Cheerful Tax Day

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Treasury has tossed cold water on a suggestion that America take the day off on March 15 and celebrate it as "Democracy Day" while they dig down for the first installment of the income tax.

The suggestion was made by the Smaller Business Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, Inc., but Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, who passed it on to Government officials, reported that while the idea was "very well received," Treasury authorities suggested the Association "may be overlooking the resultant loss of a day's work in the defense production program."

A. W. Clurman, Executive Secretary of the Association, wrote Senator Mead he thought it would be a good idea to "let the world know that America is for total defense regardless of temporary cost . . . and to tell the world that here is one country which will not only pay defense taxes but pay them with a cheer."

Humoresque

Sketch by Gertrude Koch

Laura Dalzell

A scene from "College Reunion," one of the so-called "Dance-Humoresques" which Miss Dalzell will present in her Greek war relief program March 14.

Dance to Aid Greek Relief Group Funds

Inspired by a love of Greece and of Greek art's heritage to the dance, Laura Dalzell, described as a cartoonist in movement, and an actress without words, will present her program of Dance-Humoresques and Music, with Margaret Reade Martin as accompanist, at the Peabody Playhouse on the evening of March 14. The performance will be under the auspices of the Hellenic Women's Club, and the proceeds will go to the Greek War Relief Association.

Henry B. Cabot, Massachusetts Chairman of the Greek War Relief Association, in acknowledging numerous contributions, announced that these gifts had now brought the total of funds raised in Massachusetts thus far to $291,040. The quota for Massachusetts is $750,000, in the Nation-wide drive for $10,000,000. Funds already forwarded to New York from the New England States have reached a total of $287,257 toward the total goal of $1,000,000 for the New England area.

Miss Dalzell spent a year in Greece studying Greek sculpture and vase paintings. Her program, she explains, is one with a Greek tradition behind it, even though the numbers are humorous little vignettes of modern life in dance form.

Plans Made For Centenary Of Probation

One hundred years of probation—a system of dealing with offenders which Roscoe Pound, former Dean of Harvard Law School, once termed "the greatest forward step in criminal jurisprudence in a century"—will be observed in Boston next May when the annual conference of the National Probation Association will be held.

It was in a Boston police court on an August morning in 1841 that John Augustus, shoemaker-philanthropist, "bailed out" and took under his friendly supervision the first probationer and in honor of this "father of the probation system" this year's meeting will be known as the John Augustus Centennial.

Honorary Chairman of a committee to commemorate the anniversary will be Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, it has been announced by Timothy N. Pfeiffer, President of the National Probation Association. Sixty men and women from all parts of the country, among them Justices Felix Frankfurter and Frank Murphy, will serve with Chief Justice Hughes in planning the observance.

Objectives of the John Augustus Centennial, in addition to honoring the little known social pioneer, are said to include a campaign to emphasize the need for higher standards in probation and parole services to make them more effective instruments to reduce America's crime problem. An appeal will be made for better training of probation and parole officers, elimination of political interference in juvenile and adults courts, and the extension of sound probation to more courts.

The Association with its 17,000 national members including judges and probation and parole officers, will seek through meetings and conferences to "strengthen interest and understanding between citizens and their courts," it was announced.

In addition to the Boston meeting the National Probation Association will meet jointly with the American Prison Congress in San Francisco in August. The Juvenile Court Judges Association will also meet in Boston in May.

$4,000,000 Income Tax Paid in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5 (AP)—The biggest income tax ever paid in Rhode Island—a check for well over $4,000,000—was received recently at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue here.

Collector Joseph V. Broderick said he could not disclose the exact amount of the check nor who it was from, but he made it plain it was the biggest he ever had seen.

Rise of a Poor Immigrant Boy To Head of a Great Labor Group

The rise of an immigrant boy who first went to work in South America at the age of nine and came to Boston a few years later to get a factory job at $3 a week, was recalled today by Joseph A. Salerno, newly re-elected President of the State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The youngster jumped into work here before coming of school age, so as to bring home every week the $3 earned for 70 hours' work.

"My father and I first set out from Italy for Argentina," related the Massachusetts C. I. O. leader. "We worked our first three months in a big sugar factory. Then came a strike in the plant. We did not know what a union was or anything of the sort, but we stayed out for the duration of the strike.

"We remained in South America for two years and a half. Meanwhile my father had to go to the hospital for six months. I was left all alone. My father's brother was the only relative nearby.

Job As Milk Boy

"To be nearer my father I got a job as a milk boy in the same town. At 2 a. m. I had to get up to clean the cows, and altogether put in 18 hours a day. We drove the cows around the city. Wherever the milk was to be delivered, we milked them right in front of the house. An older man did the milking, and I took it in.

"During that time the locusts visited the region, darkening the sun. What poverty resulted! My father grew better and we went back home.

"We stayed in Italy about six months and then came here, my father and myself only. We landed in Boston and I have lived here since 1907. This is the city in which I have learned, laughed and regard with pride.

"My father had 13 children. He worked outdoors with a pick and shovel for about $1.50 a day. Employment was very uncertain.

"On arriving here I got my first work as water boy for a gang of laborers. At the end of the summer I began attending the Christopher Columbus school in Boston.

"But poverty was strong, and I told the school authorities I was two years older than I was, so I could go to work in a clothing factory. I wanted to help the family.

Great Changes

"I have seen the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America rise from a union of 10,000 members in 1914, the year of its formation, to 250,000 today. I learned much under the school of Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated and Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management for National Defense, as much as any labor leader can learn in the labor movement.

"I have seen wages in the clothing industry increased from an average of 27 cents an hour to an average of 87 cents an hour in 1940. I have seen the hours of employees reduced in one of the most sweated industries from 70 hours a week to 36 a week.

"I have seen the abolition of home work. Italian women used to carry home big bundles of coats, vests and pants, in order to help the family out. That was the common thing in those days. The women had to perform their household duties besides."

Subsequently Mr. Salerno became an officer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, then asked to work part time for the union while he spent the balance of the time at law school, studied law for three and a half years at the Suffolk Law School both days and evenings, and had his own law office for six years, doing an insurance and real estate business besides. During the resurgence of interest in labor under the NRA, he was drafted back into the labor movement by a committee from the Boston Amalgamated.

Harvard Gets 'War Libraries'

Six "war libraries," each containing specially selected books on the world crisis, have been placed in Harvard College reading rooms by the Student Council.

An effort was made to "insure the representation of all points of view" from the extreme isolationist to the extreme interventionist, Langdom P. Marvin, President of the Council, declared.

A brief pamphlet listing the 32 books placed in each of the libraries is available to the public.

The money for the volumes was raised through contributions from interested Harvard alumni.

Christian Science Program Over WEAF

William H. Gale will conduct a Christian Science program from Station WEAF next Sunday afternoon at 1:15. The subject of this address is "Truth, A Permanent Defense." Helen Young, assisted by Thomas Richner at the organ, will sing "The Lord is My Shepherd" by Koschat.

This is the sixth and final program in a series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF during the winter months.

The program, as usual, will be given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the State of New York, with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Thursday, March 6

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	'Mary Marlin'; sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Woody Wilson's Orch.	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife' sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:45	News: Music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	'Vic and Sade'; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	'Portia Blake'	'Mother o' Mine'	'Backstage Wife'; sk.	'It's Dance Time'	'Melody Mirror'
4:15	'We, the Abbotts'	'Susan Be Smooth'	'Stella Dallas'; serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	'Melody Mirror'
4:30	'Hilltop House'	women's program	'Lorenzo Jones'; drama	'The Johnson Family'	John Kiley, organist
4:45	'Kate Hopkins'	Edgar A. Guest; News	'Young Widder Brown'	Mark Love, bass; organ	Comic Page Club
5:00	'The Goldbergs'	'Don Winslow'; sketch	'Girl Alone'; sketch	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:15	'The O'Neills'	'Little Orphan Annie'	'Lone Journey'; sketch	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	'Jack Armstrong'; sk.	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix; sketch	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News: music; weather	News Service	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	Dinner Dance Music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	News Review	Swing Serenade	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	'The World Today'	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	'Amos 'n' Andy'	'Easy Aces'; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	'Fu Manchu'	'Five Star News'
7:30	'Meet Mr. Meek'	Cavalcade of America	'Inside of Sports'	'The Lone Ranger'; sk.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	'Waltz Time'	'The Lone Ranger'; sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00	'Big Town'; Edward G. Robinson	'Quiz Kids' with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	New England Town Meeting of the Air: "What Is the Case for Union Now?"	'Fireside Time'
8:15	'Dr. Christian';	'Manhattan at Mid-	'How Did You Meet?'; sk.		WMEX Drama Shop
8:30	dramatization; News	night'; dramatic sk.	Party; Louise Massey		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45			and the Westerners		Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	'Dream Castle'	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Harvard University vs.	Album
9:30	Baker; Portland	News: Quiz Program	'Mr. District Attorney'	Dartmouth College	Classical Album
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra	With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch	hockey game	Five Star News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	U. S. Army Program	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Sen. Lucas, Ill.	Novatime records	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	'Whispering Smith'	Local Sports
10:45	'News of the World'	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports
11:00	News: weather news	News: Music; Weather	News Service	Boake Carter; recorded	Local Sports
11:15	'Master Works of	'Music You Want'	Local News; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Music'; records	'Music You Want'	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Adventures in Rhythm'	Day's End
11:45	ings	'Music You Want'	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	'Musical Clock'	
7:15	On Your Toes	Musical Clock; News	News Service	'Musical Clock'	
7:30	Music; news	Studio Program	George and Dixie	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	'Musical Clock'	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	'Bandstand'	News Service	'Right Bells'	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	'Musical Clock'	Weather; news	'Morning Watch'	'Musical Timetable'
8:30	'Rowdy Revue'	News; 'Musical Clock'	'Musical Roundup'	Jacobson's Rhythms	'Musical Timetable'
8:45	Jimmie and Dick	'Musical Clock'	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	'Musical Timetable'
9:00	'Lovers' Lane'	News; Talk; Music	N. E. Town Hall Party	Government Reports	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	'The Breakfast Club'	Food News	'The Merry-Go-Round'	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	Gretchen McMullen	The Breakfast Club	Jerry Young, songs	'Good Morning Cheer'
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Shopping talk	'Musical Roundup'	Choir Loft	'Good Morning Cheer'
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Family Circle	'This Small Town'	News England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	'Vic and Sade'; sketch	Song Folks Quartet	Singing Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30	'Stepmother'; sk.	'Story of Mary Marlin'	'Ellen Randolph'; sk	Musical Calisthenics	'Shopping With You'
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Music Salon	'The Guiding Light'	'25 Years Ago Today'	'Shopping With You'
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	'The Man I Married'	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15	'Martha Webster'	Clark Dennis, songs	'Against the Storm'	Melody Strings	Kiley and J. MacMaster
11:30	'Big Sister'; sk.	'Harvey and Dell'; sk	'The Road of Life'	Poultry talk	Singing 'Surf Riders'
11:45	'Aunt Jenny'	Weather; Music	'David Harum'; sketch	U. S. Navy Band	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia Mae	'Of Human Bondage'	News Service	'Rhythm Revue'
12:15	'Girl Marries'	Songs; Stocks; Music	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	'Rhythm Revue'
12:30	'Helen Trent'	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday'	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	'The Monitor News'
1:00	'Life Beautiful'	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	'We Are Always Young'	'Musical Mailbox'
1:15	'Woman in White'	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Carnival	'Edith Adams' Future'	'Musical Mailbox'
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills; house-	'Government Girl'	Novachord Solos
1:45	'Road of Life'	News; Weather	hold talk	'I'll Find My Way'	Adeline Walther, contral
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	Hymns of All Churches	News, Cedric Foster	'Prairie Pioneers'
2:15	'Joyce Jordan'	Your Library on the Air	'Grimm's Daughter'	Military Defense talk	John Kiley, organist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Marine Band	'Valiant Lady'; drama	School of the Air	'Sincerely Yours'
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	U. S. Marine Band	'Light of the World'	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce'	'Mary Marlin'; sketch	M. I. T. vs. Amherst	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	'Honeymoon Hill'	'Ma Perkins'; drama	College Debate	Sports and music
3:30	'Around the Hub'	'John's Other Wife'	Pepper Young's Family	M. I. T. vs. Amherst	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	'Just Plain Bill'	'Vic and Sade'; comedy	College Debate	Sports and music
4:00	'Portia Blake'; sk.	'Mother o' Mine'; sk.	'Backstage Wife'; sk	'It's Dance Time'	'Melody Mirror'
4:15	'We, the Abbotts'	Natural Science talk	'Stella Dallas'	Henry Cincone's Orch	'Melody Mirror'
4:30	'Hilltop House'	Club Matinee; variety	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	'The Johnson Family'	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	'Kate Hopkins'	Edgar A. Guest; News	'Young Widder Brown'	Studio program	'Comic Page Club'
5:00	'The Goldbergs'	'Don Winslow'; sketch	'Girl Alone'; sketch	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:15	'The O'Neills'	'Little Orphan Annie'	'Lone Journey'; sketch	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	'Superman'	'Jack Armstrong'; sk	Sports Matinee	'Melody Mirror'
5:45	Scattergood Baines	'Tom Mix'; sketch	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	'Captain Midnight'	Dinner Dance Music
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	'Sports Roundup'	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	'Musical Rendezvous'	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	'R. F. D. Melodies'	'Memory Lane'	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	'Amos 'n' Andy'	'Easy Aces'; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	'Mr. Keen'; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Gene's Morgan'	'Who's News'
7:30	'Vox Pop'; inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	The Staley Players;
7:45	views	Yvette	'Confidentially Yours'	Concert Miniatures	dramatization
8:00	'Ask - It - Basket';	'Pot o' Gold'; Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15	questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	'Border Patrol'	Amer. Legion Auxiliary
8:30	'City Desk'; news-	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	'The Aldrich Family,'	'In Chicago Tonight';	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	paper drama; News	tra; vocalists	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	Bobby Hackett's Orch
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Frontline Headlines	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	Eleanor Lane, songs	Bob Burns; Connie Bos-	John Paul Dickson	cal Album
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	News; America's Town	well; Music Maids; or-	Alfred Wallenstein's	Boston Olympics vs. New
9:45	teur Hour	Meeting of the Air;	chestra; guests	Sinfonietta	York Rovers hockey
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	'Is War With Japan	Rudy Vallee Show: or-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	game from Boston
10:15	Jay Wesley's Sports	Inevitable?'	chestra; guests	News Service	Garden: John Reilly,
10:30	Quiz	'Ahead of the Headlines'	Listeners' Playhouse:	Chicago Symphony Or-	announcer
10:45	News of the World	First Piano Quartet	'From the Depths'	chestra, Dr. Frederick	Five Star News
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Stock, conductor	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	'Music You Want'	Local news; Weather	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Don Ostro's Rhumba Or.
11:30	Music; records	'Music You Want'	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Parade of the News';	'Day's End'
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	'Music You Want'	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	recorded	'Day's End'; News

Truck Owners Back Bill For Traffic Artery

The Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, with a membership of 2,000 and control of 40,000 Massachusetts-registered trucks, has given unanimous indorsement to the Central Artery Traffic Bill now pending in the Legislature.

The bill calls for expenditures from the State highway fund up to $1,250,000 a year for 20 years to develop arterial highways across the City of Boston

"A truck can travel from the outskirts of Boston to the heart of Worcester in quicker time than it can cross the length of downtown Boston on a business day," Clarence S. Borggaard, Director of the organization, declared.

Congestion in downtown Boston is the result of the State spending millions of dollars for State highways from all sections of the State to the City limits and then stopping abruptly without furnishing any connecting link through the City, he asserted.

"Traffic congestion today in Boston is a State problem and not a problem for the City of Boston alone," he said. "Over 64 per cent of the vehicles on the streets of Boston each day are registered from other sections of the State. Traffic counts show that at least 35 per cent of the vehicles using Boston streets seek a through passage. They must of necessity be subject to the traffic congestion which fills the streets.

"In my opinion traffic congestion will grow worse instead of better. National defense orders are placing hundreds of vehicles on our streets each day. Expansion at the Navy Yard, Fore River and in our industrial plants will steadily add to this congestion. From the standpoint of national defense there must be a through artery through downtown Boston.

"The Central Traffic Artery Bill will provide such a through way for trucks and other motor vehicles. It will link up through Boston, the great traffic arteries previously built by the State to the edges of the city. It will be built by moneys from the Highway Fund, created for just such a purpose, and will in no way affect the distribution of Highway Fund money to cities and towns for normal highway work."

Somerville Gets Help on Relief

Although Somerville's expenditure for all forms of relief reached $1,484,319.11 during 1940, the total net cost to the city aggregated only $558,053.27, it is disclosed.

City officials said that a total of $926,265.84, the bulk from federal and state funds, had been provided the city to help defray costs of unemployment relief, old age assistance, aid to dependent children and the city home. A small portion of this sum came from refunds from private individuals and other cities and towns.

At the beginning of last year, there were 1957 person receiving some form of aid and at the close of the year, last Dec. 31, 1940, there were 1,957 person receiving

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 6
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Short Waves in Boston

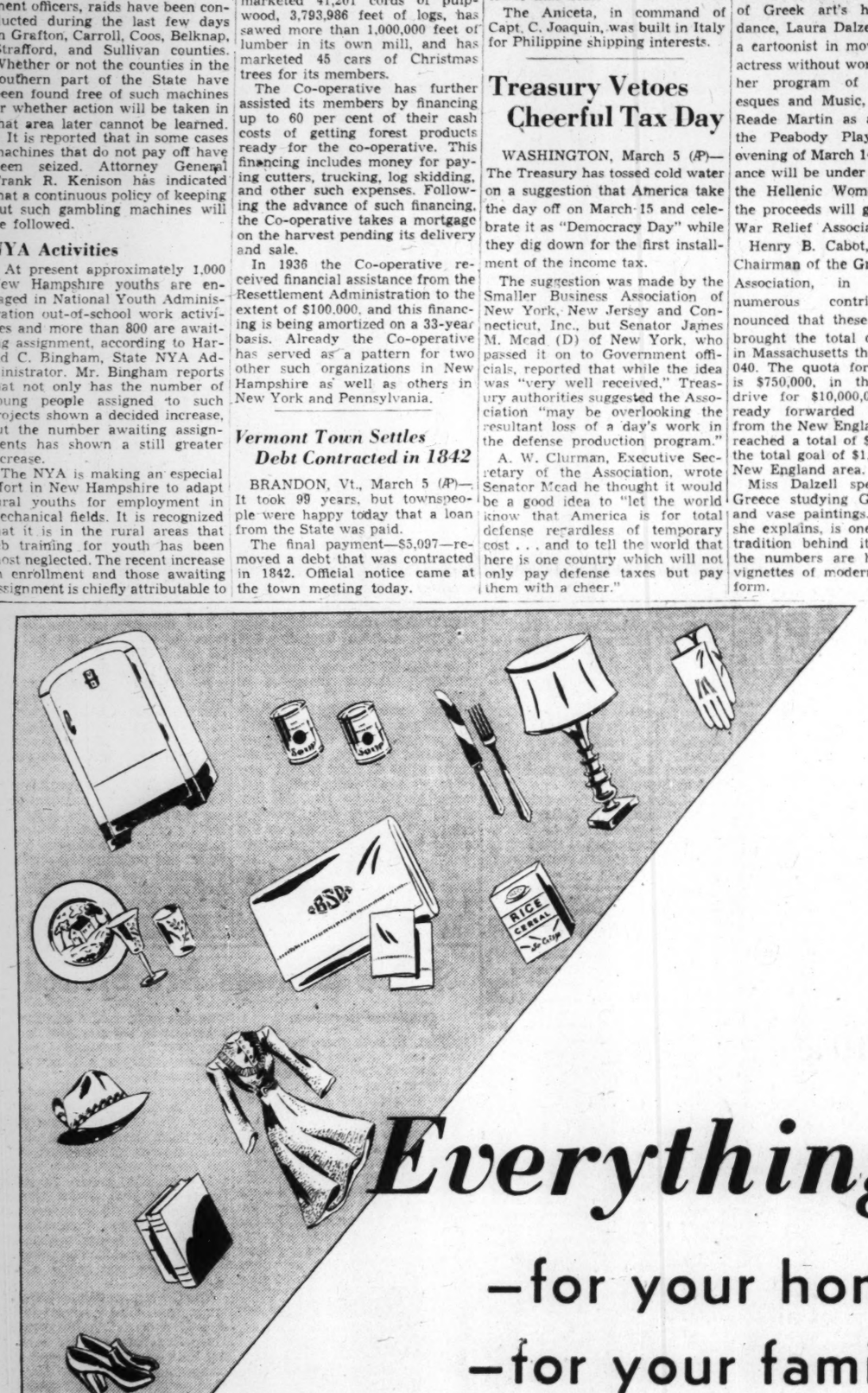
WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WRUW (11.87mc)
First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bathencourt's Rumba Band; Lowell Thomas.
Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Music Grapas; Paul Laval's Orchestra.
Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Piano Recital; U. S. Naval Band.
Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.
Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Reveries; dramatic sketch.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Master Concert, DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Overture, Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra; Symphonic Poem; News in English, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 12.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Listening Post," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"The People of Britain," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Lieut. Cmdr. Thomas Woodroffe, R. N. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Choral Selections, JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m., 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." Talk, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Opera: Second and Third Acts of "Madame Butterfly," by Puccini, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.



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Navy's New Destroyer Ludlow Enters the Service at Boston

Military and defense news from all New England:

The Navy's new $5,000,000 destroyer Ludlow was formally commissioned at the Boston Navy Yard this afternoon less than three hours after tieing up at the yard. The vessel, known as No. 438, arrived from the builder's yard at Bath, Maine, where it was completed in less than 15 months. The keel was laid Dec. 18, 1939, and the launching took place Nov. 11, 1940. The vessel was named in honor of Lieut. Augustus Ludlow, a hero of the War of 1812.

A $10,000,000 program to improve military facilities at Fort Devens and in 26 surrounding communities is being studied by the Federal government. William E. Braley, supervisor of WPA projects at the Ayer military base, who estimates the projects will employ between 2,500 and 3,000 men, said final approval has been given for part of the work. Among projects already approved is one costing $514,000 for the Fort Devens Airport. Two 3,800 foot runways will be extended to 4,000 feet and a third runway will be built. A project expected to employ 800 men for four months in clearing 35,000 acres for maneuvers is awaiting Presidential approval.

The State of Massachusetts has closed its big Shawmee-Crowell State Forest on Cape Cod to protect the public from danger of artillery fire on the range at adjoining Camp Edwards. Army regulations insist upon a 2,000-yard safety zone surrounding artillery ranges.

The largest group of Selective Service recruits to pass through the three Massachusetts induction stations in one day arrived at Camp Edwards last night by train from Boston. Five hundred and twelve draftees were in the contingent which included a record total of 335 from Boston's induction station where more than 400 reported for examination. Fifty were rejected and 22 held for further examination. Worcester sent 81 men and Springfield 96.

Ten New England women of the Army Nurse Corps Reserve reported at Camp Edwards yesterday. They were: Elizabeth B. Hunt, Brookline; Elsie M. O'Donnell, Burlington, Vt.; Helen F. A. Adams, Brockton; Ruth S. Anderson, Auburn, R. I.; Margaret T. Carroll, Providence, R. I.; Amy G. Nurse, Malden; Marjorie A. Pillsbury, Fall River; Mary R. Lane, Lawrence; Ellen R. Boguniecki, Waverley, and Margaret C. D. Bowen, Boston.

Habla usted Espanol? Flying officers at Westover Field, the Army's great northeast airbase, who answer this query in the negative will shortly be receiving instruction in Spanish, it has been announced by Brig. Gen. John B. Brooks, commanding officer. Part of the nation's "Good Neighbor policy," air corps headquarters at Washington said, the program will eventually be extended to all air bases in the country in an attempt to bring about better relations between the two continents.

Fatigue duty and other preliminaries which usually start the training of raw recruits has been dispensed with at Camp Edwards, it is announced. Draftees now coming to camp at the rate of about 500 a day will be assigned places in the main soldier training program as soon as possible.

A motor convoy of trucks carrying 300 members of the 152nd Field Artillery was on its way from Augusta, Maine, to Methuen, Mass., today on the second leg of its trip to Camp Blanding, Fla. Driving through a snowstorm, the convoy made the trip from Bangor to Augusta yesterday in little more than three hours.

The first contingent of Rhode Island National Guardsmen left Providence yesterday in a 68-vehicle convoy for Camp Blanding. It is expected to arrive March 12. Taking the 1200-mile trip are seven officers and 180 men driving trucks and reconnaissance cars jammed with equipment of the 118th Quartermaster Company, the 118th Engineers, the 118th Ordnance Company and the 43rd Signal Company.

New Hampshire National Guardmen traveling by motor convoy to Camp Blanding will not have to pay to travel Connecticut's told highway, the Merrit Parkway. State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox said he had, at the direction of Governor Robert A. Hurley, written to the Adjutant General of the United States some time ago telling him that army vehicles in convoy could use the parkway toll free. The convoys, however, will be required to pay toll charges on New York State toll roads.

'Boots' Learn Lingo of Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass.—Changing times mean changing conditions and changed conditions mean new words or words used with a changed meaning.

Newly inducted young men, coming to the 26th (Yankee) Division by the hundreds every day, are about to learn, not a new language, but new words and new applications of old ones.

For not very much longer is the word "police" going to mean, to the new soldier, a department for law enforcement; shortly the word "fatigue" is going to mean something besides a tired feeling.

When he talks at length on a subject of interest to himself he will be "sounding off," and while he is still in the recruit stage he will be a "boot."

For those whose educational advantages have caused them to miss, so far, a clear understanding of the above, let it be explained here that: to "police" in the army, or to "police up" means to clean up; one must "police up" before going on leave, or "police up" the company street; "fatigue" or "fatigue detail" is the name for work of one kind or another; a "gold brick" is a soldier who always can manage it so that the other fellow does all the work or one who manages to be left in the rear at all times when his companions are ordered to the front.

"Gold fish" is a mixture of salmon in cans. A "brass hat" is a high ranking, or staff officer and a "tracer" is a tracer bullet, fired to give the marksman an idea of the accuracy of the weapon he is operating.

"Function" or rather, "to function" is to act correctly if applied to a person or normally if applied to a piece of mechanism. "Materiel" refers to the equipment of an army and a "post" in the army is the area where one patrols or one's normal position in formations.

A "mess" is a meal and "staff" is a word for the assistants of a commanding officer. The "Old Man" is a regimental commander and the "top kick" is the first sergeant of a company, battery or troop.

And the "sun set" gun does not go off at sunset.

Australian Theme at Show

Five trees averaging 25 feet in height are being removed from the warm Florida earth at Miami today to begin a journey to Boston and the 70th New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The trees are Lady Paper Bark —technically known as Melaleuca Preissii—and they will be used on the stage of Grand Hall which this year will be transformed into an Australian mountainside. Typical of the Australian bush country, eucalyptus and acacia in profusion will also be used in this "theme" exhibit which, according to Horticultural Society officials, will be outstanding.

The Lady Paper Bark trees, together with some Australian pine, also coming from Florida, will make the trip to Boston by trailer truck. The truck will leave Miami on Saturday and, by day and night driving, is expected to reach Boston Tuesday.

At the entrance to Grand Hall Flower Show visitors will find a rose garden display said to be the largest ever staged at the Boston show. This will be set up by the Bobbink and Atkins Nursery of New Jersey.

Other Grand Hall displays this year include a formal garden by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield; an informal garden by Edwin S. Webster, President of the Society; a formal garden by the Weston Nurseries; and a garden displaying native materials suitable for landscaping, arranged by the Kelsey Nurseries.

The Flower Show opens at 1 p. m., March 17, and will continue through Sunday, March 23.

Tons of Clothing Sent to England

Two thousand tons of warm clothing and knitted goods filling 30 miles of packing cases have been shipped to England thus far by the British War Relief Society, it is announced.

The material was shipped in 22,290 large packing cases to charitable agencies in the United Kingdom, with which the society co-operates in the alleviation of suffering among the civilian population dispossessed by Nazi bombs.

An indication of an increased desire on the part of Americans to help was seen in the January shipments, which were equal to those of the three previous months combined.

Gaspar G. Bacon and Stuart C. Rand are co-chairmen of the Greater Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society, which maintains work rooms at 69 and 83 Newbury Street, 203 Clarendon Street, and branches in Beverly Farms, Quincy, Newton, Wellesley and several other towns.

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Message Sent To Vermont By Roosevelt

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 5 (AP)—Vermont celebrated its 150th birthday yesterday at annual town meetings—described by President Roosevelt as "the very essence of democracy whose institutions are now challenged over wide areas by totalitarian forces which place all of their dependence on coercion, violence and terror."

In a message to the people of the Green Mountain State, Mr. Roosevelt said he confidently expected them to "pledge anew their faith in the heritage of freedom which has come down to them from Ethan Allen and his glorious associates."

The full text of President Roosevelt's message to Gov. William H. Wills in honor of Vermont's sesqui-centennial was as follows:

"Our 14th State, which came into the Union after a fight for freedom unique in American annals, attains its 150th anniversary in a tragic period of world history; but by a happy coincidence this noteworthy milestone falls on the time-honored Vermont town meeting day. The town meeting, we all know, exemplifies the very essence of democracy whose institutions are now challenged over wide areas by totalitarian forces which place all of their dependence on coercion, violence and tennor.

"In the conflict of principles and policies which the world witnesses today, we confidently expect that the people of the State whose forbears established the republic of the Green Mountains will on this recurring town meeting day pledge anew their faith in the heritage of freedom which has come down to them from Ethan Allen and his glorious associates.

"It gives me great pleasure through you to extend hearty congratulations to the people of Vermont as they commemorate an historic event of high significance."

Aid Group Disposes Of 'Tool' Charge

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 5 (AP)—Charges that the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies was the "tool" of international bankers have been branded as "absolutely unfounded" by Ernest W. Gibson, Chairman of the Committee.

In a statement, which he described as an "answer once and for all" to charges by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), Montana, in opposing the lend-lease bill, Mr. Gibson, former United States Senator from Vermont, said the organization was supported by "just plain, good American citizens."

He said it had 14,000 contributors, of whom less than five per cent had given more than $100.

"It is very likely," Mr. Gibson said, "if Wheeler will investigate groups supporting him — namely America First, No Foreign War, and other kindred groups—he will find a strange conglomeration of business appeasers."

Drive for 'Kamp' Has First $10,000

Launching a campaign to raise $15,000 to provide free summer vacations for underprivileged boys between nine and 14 years at its "Kiddie Kamp" at Myles Standish Forest, Plymouth, the Massachusetts Knights of Pythias Kiddie Kamp Corporation held its annual dinner at the Chamber of Commerce recently. Nearly 300 volunteer workers from all parts of the Bay State attended, and pledges totaled more than $10,000.

The facilities of "Kiddie Kamp" are open to all creeds and faiths, subject to the sole condition that the child is in need of a vacation, and that the parents are financially unable to provide one. It was pointed out that 88 cents covers the cost of one day's vacation at the Kamp, and that $6.16 enables a boy to stay there a week; $12.32 for two weeks.

Wallace Stearns, Grand Master at Arms of the Pythians, was toastmaster, and Julius Stone, President of the Kamp corporation, presided. Speakers included Raymond J. Kenney, Massachusetts Department of Conservation, and Robert Gardiner Wilson, Probate Court Justice.

Hearings Tomorrow At Bay State Capitol

Massachusetts legislative committees tomorrow will hold several important hearings at the State House in Boston, including these:

Counties (Room 433, 10 a. m.): Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's bill for a special commission to study the advisability of separating Winthrop, Chelsea, and Revere from Suffolk County, all expenses of which are paid by Boston.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Measure for periodic State auditing of books and records of Massachusetts horse and dog racing tracks.

Military Affairs and Public Safety (Room 448, 10 a. m.): Leverett Saltonstall's proposals that the State take over the East Boston Airport and assist in development of an airport in the vicinity of Springfield.

Taxation (Room 407, 10 a. m.): Measures to continue permanently the cigarette tax and increase further and continue permanently the additional tax placed on liquor in 1939.

A Town Moderator in Action

Wide World

Ernest W. Gibson Takes the Chair

The Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies became Town Moderator in Brattleboro, Vermont, yesterday as the Green Mountain State celebrated the 150th anniversary of its admittance as the fourteenth State of the Union. Mr. Gibson, like many other Vermonters, took occasion yesterday to renew a pledge to defend liberty "both at home and abroad." Hadley Shumway, Assistant Town Clerk, is seated at the table.

Bridgeport Group Opposes U. S. Concrete Housing Plans

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP) — Mayor Jaspar McLevy of Bridgeport, members of the City Housing Authority, Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut and Representative LeRoy D. Downs (D) of Connecticut attempted today to block Federal plans for erecting 600 concrete row houses in Bridgeport.

Contending that concrete dwellings costing about $2,750 for each family would only increase the possibilities of slum areas in the future, The Rev. Stephen J. Panik, Chairman of the Housing Authority, said he hoped Federal housing officials would approve separate dwelling units for Bridgeport.

The protest against the housing plans was carried to the United States Housing Authority and Public Works Administration officials.

Representative Downs declared that the concrete housing would provide nothing more than "barracks" for defense workers in the Bridgeport area.

Before conferring with Federal officials, the Bridgeport group talked with Mr. Downs and Senator Maloney and were accompanied to the USHA headquarters by Mr. Downs.

Previously, the Bridgeport group had successfully opposed recommendations by defense housing officials for putting trailer homes in Bridgeport to meet defense housing needs.

Hartford Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5—New England's biggest defense housing project got under way here recently, when ground was broken for housing to shelter 1,000 industrial workers and their families.

With all available housing taken up and many workers in airplane plants here commuting by automobile from 25 to 75 miles away, rents are rising and industrial workers have been compelled to "double up" in available quarters.

The overflow from Hartford has been so great that shelters in adjoining suburban districts have been overtaxed. According to an official of the Pratt & Whitney United Aircraft plant, here, 50 per cent of the plant's personnel turnover is directly traceable to lack of adequate housing facilities.

Full of factories upon which the Nation is dependent for armaments, Hartford was in the throes of a housing shortage before the national defense program shifted in first gear. In the case of the Pratt & Whitney plant alone, employment has increased from a normal of 3,500 workers to nearly 15,000.

The regular force of workers in the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company is said to have doubled. Similar increases are reported at other plants working on defense orders.

The new defense housing project, housing approximately 3,300 persons, is located near employment centers and will consist of 1½-story brick row and twin-frame houses. Contract price is $3,597,000. First units will be ready in 180 days.

Legislative Study of Jails Wins Support at Hearing

Civic and politic leaders voiced strong support today to proposed establishment of a special legislative commission to investigate jails, houses of correction and county training schools to recommend reforms to eliminate conditions leading to extended careers of crime.

Before the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare, Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham, urged passage of the bill filed by her and Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, under which a seven member commission would be set up to conduct the investigation.

Mrsfl Cutler said: "A lot has been done in the matter of prison reform. Don't forget the larger problem of jail reform."

She explained that in the Nation as a whole there are 60,000 prisoners released from prisons annually while 300,000 are released from houses of correction and jails. Forty-five per cent of the men and 58 per cent of the women committed to jails and houses of correction are repeaters, she said. The special commission, she added, could investigate the reason why so many persons are recommitted to these institutions.

Mrs. Norman Davidson of Newton, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Association of University Women, called the proposal "an excellent defense measure."

Future Problems

She pointed out that after each war there is a great increase in crime in the countries involved. She added that the Commission's study would help the State to meet the future problem after the present war.

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, supporting the proposal said that during 1940, a total of 1901 commitments were made to Charles Street Jail of persons sentenced to serve 10 days or less to work out fines of less than $10. The expense of such commitment is enormous and the stigma to families involved is great, he said.

Solution of this one question alone would justify establishment of the commission, Mr. Lyman claimed. The measure was also supported by Representative Catherine E. Falvey (D) of Somerville and Miss Catherine Lyford, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League.

There was no opposition.

Dutch Army Calls Student at Clark

WORCESTER, Mass., March 5 (AP)—Coen Kiewiet de Jonge, Clark University sophomore, and native of the Netherlands, today received notice from the Netherlands Government in Exile in London that he has been conscripted by the Netherlands army.

He will report March 19 to a Canadian training center at Stratford, Ont., and after five weeks will be sent to the Dutch East Indies to join the Royal Dutch Air Force, probably as a pilot. Mr. de Jonge resided in Switzerland for nine years before coming to Clark to study geography in September, 1939.

Heroic Action Fails to Gain Pay for Scroll

Boston City Councilors faced the prospect of digging down into their pockets for about $3.10 apiece to pay for an elaborate $65 scroll they magnanimously presented to their colleague, John C. Wickes, the other day.

The scroll is a memento of Councilor Wickes' bravery in saving two Roxbury boys from drowning and, according to the order passed by the Council several weeks ago, was to have been paid for out of City funds.

But with the bill now en route to City Auditor Charles J. Fox, it now develops that such an expenditure is unauthorized. "Each member of the City Council shall be paid an annual salary of $2,000, and no other sum shall be paid from the City Treasury for or on account of personal expenses, directly or indirectly incurred by or in behalf of any member of said Council." So says the City charter.

City Messenger Edward J. Leary, who handles Council bookkeeping, remonstrated earnestly with Auditor Fox when he heard of the situation. "The Councilors don't save people from drowning every day," he urged. "On the contrary, they are often accused of being the ruination of people." Mr. Fox allowed this was true, but maintained that the bill cannot and will not be approved.

Heavy Voting At Marlboro's City Primary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARLBORO, Mass., March 5—Nominated in a primary election yesterday, Acting Mayor Michael P. Cronin and Water Commissioner Daniel F. O'Connor will contest in a special election March 25 for the mayoralty seat vacated by the passing of Louis F. Ingalls.

Totals in the non-partisan primary were Cronin 1,356 and O'Connor 1,137. It was one of the heaviest primary votes in Marlboro history, with 5,951 voters, or 68 per cent of the 8,839 registered, casting ballots.

Vermont Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 5—Five mayors were re-elected as Vermonters went to the polls yesterday to name officers and plan programs for the ensuing year.

Two were Democrats—John J. Burns of Burlington and Maurice Pacquette of Winooski. The others were B. W. Fisher (R) of St. Albans; Dr. E. F. Heininger (Independent) of Barre; and Henry B. Carpenter, non-partisan candidate, of Rutland. Dr. Heininger was unopposed for a third term.

Burlington voters approved a bond loan of $50,000 to purchase land in order to qualify for a $450,000 Federal grant for an airport.

Lunenburg WPA Project Praised

United States Army officials, planning an addition to Fort Devens, have commended the work of the WPA Assessors' Project in Lunenburg for assistance through the preparation of block plan maps of the town, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, announces.

Capt. Harry G. Feldman, Rents and Claims Officer, at Fort Devens, in a letter to the WPA headquarters in Worcester, states that the work of the WPA in Lunenburg has saved Army officers months of work and research.

The project, which was operated under the sponsorship of the Lunenburg Board of Selectmen and the Board of Assessors, in six months time prepared block plan maps and card records for some 3,215 parcels of property, covering approximately 18,000 acres of land, located between 76 miles of rural and State roads. The purpose of the survey was to aid the Assessors in arriving at a uniform value of taxation within the town.

Eastern States 'Co-op' Prospers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 5 (AP)—The Eastern States Farmers Exchange, operating a supply-purchasing service for its 90,000 members, reports that the members spent $21,601,130 for the Exchange's goods and services during 1940.

Quentin Reynolds, General Manager, told the organization's twenty-third annual meeting that the sum was $1,688,456 more than in 1939 and $1,554,121 more than the previous dollar-volume record established in 1937.

After meeting the cost of supplies and other expenses incident to operating the association for its membership in the New England states, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, there remained a net saving of $660,611 for 1940, it was reported. Under the Exchange by-laws, two thirds of this sum, or $440,407, will be returned to the patrons as a dividend.

Law to Let Bay State Towns Adopt Manager Plan Sought

Legislation permitting Massachusetts towns to adopt the town-manager form of government was urged today by Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, before the Legislative Committeee on Towns.

Mr. Joyce said many townspeople appear to want an opportunity to adopt this form of government which is now operating in four Massachusetts towns under special legislation and that more than 40 towns in New England are operating under the system.

The bill, filed by the Federation, provides that in towns of not less than 5,000 population, 10 per cent of the registered voters may petition the Selectmen to submit the question to the voters at a Town Meeting. The measure also provides that upon adoption of the town-manager system by a majority vote, the town may abandon the system after three years upon a vote of the people.

The measure provides for the election of a Board of Selectmen of five members who shall appoint the Town Manager as administrative head of all departments conducted under the authority of the Selectmen. The Town Manager would be subject to the direction and supervision of the Selectmen and would hold office at their will.

Similar legislation was adopted by a previous Legislature to allow cities to adopt the city-manager, proportional representation form of government. Cambridge is scheduled to begin operation of this form of government next year. However, the constitutionality of the so-called Plan E charter is now being contested in the Supreme Judicial Court.

Before the Committee on Towns today Mr. Joyce also urged passage of a bill which would allow the appointment of an administrative agent by a town's Board of Selectmen after acceptance of the act by the particular town. The administrative agent under the bill would be a full-time agent of the Selectmen to conduct such administrative functions as they may assign to him.

Mr. Joyce said this legislation would be of particular value to small towns.

Quincy Officials Back Move To Halt Harbor Pollution

More than 600 Quincy residents packed a State House hearing room today to hear arguments favoring legislation for a $15,000,000 program to eliminate sewage pollution in Boston Harbor.

At the hearing conducted by the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, Quincy officials led by Mayor Thomas S. Burgin urged passage of the bill which would allow the Sewer Construction Commission, established by the 1939 Legislature, to arrange a schedule of construction and financing of the six projects included in the program. The Commission would be allowed to obtain Federal funds if any are available.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston was represented by George G. Hyland, Boston Public Works Commissioner, as favoring a portion of the program but as opposing other portions. The Commissioner, however, did not specify which projects the Mayor opposes.

The $15,000,000 program calls for:

1. Construction of a sewage-treatment plant at Nut Island.
2. Extension of the North Metropolitan relief sewer from its present outlet in East Boston to Deer Island.
3. Purchase of a boat to take sludge out to sea.
4. Construction of storm conduits along Alewife Brook.
5. Construction of a storm overflow conduit on the south side of the Charles River.
6. Building of a similar conduit on the north side of the Charles River.

Dr. Richard Ashe, Quincy Health Commissioner, warned that he will be forced to close bathing beaches this summer unless harbor conditions are improved.

Conn. Talks Bank Insurance

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5 (AP)—A group of eastern financial and labor leaders, accepting an invitation from Gov. Robert A. Hurley (D), came here today to testify before a Connecticut legislative committee on an administration proposal that savings banks be permitted to issue life insurance.

Prior to the hearing before the Banks Committee, the Chief Executive discussed the question informally with the group at a luncheon.

The Governor's bill would permit savings banks to issue insurance up to $1,000 on any person and restrict to $3,000 the total amount of such insurance any person may carry.

The Governor's office made public a letter from Fred Gretsch, President of the Lincoln Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., saying his institution had found that form of insurance "very satisfactory."

Among those invited were Judd Dewey of Boston, Deputy Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance; Robert F. Nutting of Boston, President of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Council; Edward N. Hatch of New York, Executive Secretary of the same Council.

Keep R. R. Group Bay State Urged

Continuation of Massachusetts' Special Railroad Commission was urged today by Representative Rudolph F. King (R), of Millis, to hasten reorganization of the Old Colony Railroad.

He told the Legislature's Ways and Means Committee that a recent Interstate Commerce Commission order for the New Haven Railroad to include the Old Colony in its plan for reorganization had "practically directed" Massachusetts authorities to aid in reducing the deficit in the operation of the Old Colony's Boston group of stations.

BEACON CAMERAS
6 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Clarence E. Hyde, Prop. D. Richard Sturges, Mgr.

November 25th, 1940, was an auspicious day for those interested in photography. On that day one of the most modern and completely equipped stores in Boston opened their doors. Realizing how difficult it is for the average camera fan to make up his or her mind as to the correct equipment to buy we are pleased, yes proud to say that our stock of cameras, enlargers, papers, chemicals is unsurpassed. Our movie department has not been neglected. Kodascopes, both still and sound with all the current models on display. Bell and Howell cameras and projectors and the more inexpensive Keystone models are on our shelves. Our salesforce has been trained to assist you in every way possible, so why not drop in to see us.

The new addition to our store "The Marine Salon" which opened on March first is our answer to numerous requests for "Gifts" to be used for bridge prizes and holiday remembrances. Leather goods, pottery, glassware, costume jewelry, pen and pencil sets by Sheaffer, playing cards, book-ends and many other items. Our greeting card section has been enlarged.

We extend an especially cordial invitation to readers of The Christian Science Monitor to permit us to help you in your camera and gift problems.

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Black or Blue
Elasticized Gabardine and Calf
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THAN ANY SHOES I HAVE EVER WORN!

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Young Lefthanders Gain Favor With Both Cronin and Stengel for Coming Campaign

Seattle Boy Appears Certain Of Starting Berth With Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 5 — At no time since Joe Cronin's arrival in Boston have there been so many open berths on the Red Sox pitching staff as there are today. It is a case of everybody's battle and no holds barred. But at the close this afternoon of the first inter-club game of the spring training season, Cronin admitted that at least one young hurler ranks high in his estimation, and is pretty sure to be around when the American League pennant race gets under way—Earl Johnson, tall left-hander from Seattle, Wash.

It was just a year ago that Johnson joined the Red Sox, fresh out of college and anxious to make a living in professional baseball. But he was green. Frank Shellenback had to teach him how to stand on the rubber, how to hold runners on the bases, how to cover up his pitches and how to field his position. Like all youngsters new to big league circles, he had much to learn.

Learned Quickly

However, before the Grapefruit League schedule had run out, Earl Johnson showed Cronin and his coaching staff that he was not an ordinary collegian. His development was amazingly rapid. He listened and watched. In his appearances in exhibitions, he made few mistakes. And, on top of all that, he had more than the cover on the ball when he threw it up to the plate.

"When I ordered him to report here last spring, I had no idea he would get serious consideration for regular work," said Cronin today. "I merely brought him to camp because I thought the experience would give him a good send-off when we sent him out to the minors. I wanted him to get the 'feel' of big league company. Then, too, I wanted to find out which minor league he would go in. Well, we farmed him out, but by the middle of July my pitching was so bad I had to bring him back, and you know how effective he was. He was immense!"

Six Out of Eight

It is a matter of record that young Johnson joined the varsity in the closing days of July and proceeded to win six out of eight. He lost his first relief appearance to the Cleveland Indians at Fenway Park on July 20, but after that beat Washington twice, and the Browns, Yankees, Athletics and Indians once. He shut out the Senators the first time and held them to five hits the other. His last victory was the best—a four-hit, 6-1 triumph over the Indians, in which he delivered shutout ball after the first inning.

On this showing alone, Johnson deserves a starting berth on the Hub mound staff this spring. He spent several weeks at Rocky Mount in the early stages of the 1940 season, but they probably will represent his only stretch in the minors. Few hurlers have made the jump from college ranks to the majors without two or three years in class A or double-A. Johnson, however, is a very unusual young man.

* * *

Cronin finds that Herbie Hash is a much improved pitcher this spring. You may remember that the tall right-hander did very well in relief roles last year until he suddenly lost his control. In camp he has been getting the ball over the plate again, thanks to the coaching of Frank Shellenback.

Mike Ryba, among other things, is an excellent batting practice pitcher. He seldom missed the strike zone. Mike works so fast the batter barely has time to set himself for the next swing.

Joe Dobson is working hard. In fact, he worked so hard the other day he went sound asleep in a lobby easy chair after lunch. Lefty Grove woke him up by the simple method of tossing a cupful of ice water in his face.

Tomorrow's Regular-Yannigan game, which is free to the public and will be played as part of the Sarasota festival program, starts at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Cronin says Ryba, Dazzy Vance and Babe Herman are the three most traveled players in the history of baseball.

Pitchers in tomorrow's nine-inning Regular-Yannigan game here at Payne Field will be Emerson Dickman, Joe Dobson and Jack Wilson for the Shellenbacks, and Larry Powell, Alex Mustaikus and Herb Hash for the Duffys. Each man will work his quota of innings, despite the treatment he is getting from the batters. Ted Williams and Bobby Doerr will not make the week-end trip to Tampa and Miami.

Learning the Ropes From Veteran

Shellenback Instructs Pitchers

Photo shows left-handed pitchers Mickey Harris and Earl Johnson, and right-handed pitcher Frankie Dasso, as they get a few instructions from Pitching Coach Frank Shellenback.

Net Minding Of Lo Presti Is Feature

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It seems that Paul Thompson, manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, beaten 3-2 by the Bruins at the Garden last night, declared that New York Rangers would be the team to beat in the coming play-offs for the Stanley Cup. Whether he would have changed his opinion after last night's game or not was not learned because Mr. Thompson was not in an interview mood following the contest and left hurriedly.

His goaltender, Sammy Lo Presti, had given one of the greatest exhibitions of the art of net-minding ever seen, having blocked out a total of 80 Boston shots. And it was not until the 17th minute of the third period that the Bruins scored the clinching goal. Thompson barred the Chicago dressing room for a spell and apparently "dressed down" some one or two of the players regarding carelessness.

Shorthanded Hawks

The manager stomped out and when admission to the room was gained, the players were worn and tired. The team played without Bill Carse and Art Wiebe and then lost Johnny Mariucci in the first five minutes of play. Thompson tried to get along with the three remaining defensemen, but the Bruins stormed the Chicago territory throughout the first two periods and the ice cuttings created plenty of snow—but not in the Boston end.

In a losing cause, Lo Presti and Earl Seibert were amazing. Seibert said he had the last game off to rest and last night he fought valiantly. Lo Presti's exhibition was little short of heroic. He flopped, sprawled, and reached everywhere to block and smother shots. He had 27 in the first session, 31 in the second and 22 in the final—and Chicago nearly won the game, although they had only a total of 20 shots on Brimsek.

Cowley Overshadowed

The fact that Bill Cowley collected two assists to surpass the league mark of 37 was nearly lost in the acclaim to Lo Presti. Cowley, incidentally, now has a total of 52 points for the season with five games to go and already has equalled the mark of Milton Schmidt in winning the League individual scoring championship last year. Chicago was too shorthanded to blanket the Boston high scorer all the way.

Chicago took the lead in the first period when Mush March finished off a play with Dahlstrom and Allen at 4:07. The Bruins tied when Conacher materialized with Wiseman and Cowley at 4:24 of the second period. It was the 42nd shot on Lo Presti. They went ahead when Schmidt took a pass from Bauer at 18:52 and the Hawks broke away again to score when Max Bentley banged in from Allen at 8:00 of the third period. It looked like a tie until Wiseman beat Lo Presti from face-off pass by Cowley at 17:29. When the winning goal went in Bill Thoms was filling in on the defense.

* * *

Without taking credit away from Lo Presti, the Bruins need to make better use of scoring opportunities . . . In the past few games they have continued to press opponents, but the net result has been only seven goals in four games against seven goals by opponents . . . Bruins lost to Rangers 2-0, tied Toronto 0-0 and beat Chicago twice, 4-3 and 3-2.

Mel Hill will finish the season with the Hershey farm team of the Bruins . . . Manager Ross thinks the Bruins will carry on for the balance of the schedule and Hill will prove of more value to Hershey in its battle to get in the play-offs . . . Hill will not be eligible to play for Hershey in the finals, however.

Art Johnson and Lamanna Of Bees Are Inseparable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 5—Southpaw Art Johnson and right hander Frank Lamanna are the Damon and Pythias of this camp. They are as inseparable as were Alva Javery and Joe Callahan at Bradenton, Florida, a year ago. Hartford's two mound mainstays of 1940 have caught the fancy of Manager Casey Stengel here this spring and at the present writing it seems almost certain that he will retain both of them.

Art and Frank have many things in common. They are the same age, 21; practically the same height, Johnson being six feet two inches and Lamanna half an inch taller, and each has been in organized baseball for the past three seasons. Frank is a trifle heavier, but the chief point of difference lies in their complexions. Johnson is strikingly light and Lamanna decidedly dark. Both are friendly and mild-mannered.

Arthur Johnson

Still a Winchesterite

The former first saw the light of day in Winchester but is now a resident of Arlington. He still considers himself a Winchesterite, however. Art has never been connected with any other big league organization but the Bees. During the summer between his junior and senior years at Winchester High Johnson attended the Swarm's baseball school at National League Field and there met Jack Onslow for the first time.

According to Art, the Bees Baseball Institute was so crowded that he had to dress under the left field stands. Scores of other boys had taken over the regular clubhouse. And there were so many candidates that pitchers were divided into groups of five and told to run from the left field foul line to the right field marker. The victor in each race was retained while the other four youths were eliminated.

This was the only way of whittling down the ungainly diamond army to reasonable proportions. Fortunately Johnson was winner of his heat. Otherwise he might never have had the chance of shining in money ball.

Coleman Takes a Hand

Onslow's eagle eye detected greater possibilities in the light-haired youth than in any of the other aspirants. He kept in close touch with Johnson during the next ten months and signed Art to a Boston contract just after he had graduated from high school. Art was an outfielder during his first two years at Winchester and a pitcher his last two. Brother Carl succeeded Art on the high school slab, and will hurl for the Bees' D club at Bradford, Pa., this season.

Johnson's first professional engagement was at Erie in 1938. He started the 1939 campaign at Hartford under Fresco Thompson, but wasn't very successful and was shunted to Evansville in mid-season. There, thanks to the patience and intelligence of Bob Coleman, Art gradually acquired poise and confidence.

But his chief asset when he reported at Bradenton last spring was a smoky fast ball. His curve was amateurish. Onslow, however, took Johnson under his protective wing and instructed him in the science of "benders." The pair worked together daily for a period of six weeks, and Jack's teaching eventually bore fruit at Hartford in the summer.

With a baffling curve added to his box repertoire, Johnson whiffed 126 enemy batters during the Eastern League campaign. This was second only to the number of strikeouts amassed by Dixie Howell of Willkes-Barre, who is now with the Cleveland Indians.

Art tossed a flaming six-hitter at Springfield April 27 and hurled a two-blow shutout at the expense of Wilkes-Barre May 16. Both of the Barons' bingles in this fray were scratchy. He celebrated Independence Day fittingly b. blanking Springfield, permitting the Cambria-controlled outfit but four safeties. In the 11th round against Albany on August 27, the count knotted at 3 to 3 and one mate on base, Johnson whaled a homer to give the Senators a 5-to-3 triumph.

Lamanna started his professional career at Huntington, West Virginia, in 1939; tossed for Coleman at Evansville the following year and was at Hartford last season where he won 13 games and lost eight. As Johnson was victorious 17 times, the roomies accounted for an even 30 of the Senators' successes. Frank's peak performance in 1940 was a lustrous three-hitter against Elmira.

Stengel not only likes Lamanna's pitching but also admires his skill in handling flies. Frank looked better than any of the other Boston hurlers or catchers in patrolling the outfield the first week here. The Bees' boss said the burly Pennsylvanian reminded him of Terry Moore of the Cardinals, which is praise indeed. If Lamanna fails to win a regular place on the box staff, he will be kept as a utility gardener.

Greatest Record In B. U. History Set by Al Kawal

In 10 days, Al Kawal, Boston University's football line coach and freshman basketball mentor, will leave Boston to take over his job as varsity line coach at Michigan State.

Never before has a coach left Boston University with so great a send-off and with as many well-wishers. Last week the varsity football men who had played under Al held an informal get-together and presented him with a set of matched irons and a golf bag; at the annual sports dinner he was given a pen and pencil set from the alumni; and this week his freshman basketball squad gave him a trophy as a permanent reminder of the fact that he coached the freshmen to the greatest freshman basketball record in the history of the school.

These is little need of going into Kawal's record. As a football line coach he was one of the standouts of the East, and as head coach of freshman basketball he compiled the greatest record of any mentor who has ever handled any sport at the University. In his six years here, he produced three teams that lost only one game each season. His total record year by year is:

Year	Won	Lost
1935-36	10	2
1936-37	11	1
1937-38	9	3
1938-39	11	1
1939-40	5	6
1940-41	12	1
	58	14

Freshmen Expected to Aid Husky Sextet Next Winter

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"It could have been better, and it could have been worse," mused Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern's varsity hockey team yesterday as he thought back over this year's season, "but just wait until next winter—we may have something to get more excited about."

Herb's thoughts were brought back to hockey almost with difficulty, for the Huskies closed out their season last Saturday and already the hard-working young coach has turned his attention to his varsity baseball team. But mention of his current crop of freshmen brought a smile to his face.

"The freshmen played an abbreviated schedule this year so I really can't tell about their game possibilities, but if high school experience means anything, several boys should help us a lot. We had no less than four high school league all-stars playing for us and I think they are going to come in mighty handy."

Whether or not the freshmen had game experience should not make too much difference to Gallagher as far as sizing them up is concerned, for Herb is their coach too. Frequently he scrimmages them against the varsity, and often when the varsity has informal scrimmage sessions with such teams as the Boston Junior Olympics, Herb sprinkles a few freshmen into the line-up just to see how they react.

Fine Goalie

Foremost among his coming prospects is young Billy Shannon of Watertown, who presumably was the best high school goalie in Greater Boston two years ago. Shannon, who is scheduled to help the Huskies where they need help the most, was named all-star net-minder for the Bay State League his senior year and in Gallagher's plans is definitely slated to take over the varsity goal-tending job. Bill, whose sense of anticipation is excellent and whose movements are relaxed, comes to Northeastern with the best reputation of any goalie ever to enroll there, and if he lives up to his advance notices should be the best ever to play for the Huskies.

In addition to Shannon, Gallagher is counting on Walter Hurley of Newton, and Frank Alward and John Lally of Dedham, all forwards. Hurley was named to the first line of the Greater Boston all-star team, while the latter two were both placed on the Eastern Massachusetts all-star squad. Others scheduled to fit into the picture are Bob Otenti and Bob Maker, both forwards from Framingham, and Dick Connor, also of Framingham, at defense.

Missing Players

When the squad reports for its early morning practice sessions at the Arena next November, five boys will be missing. Heading the list is Capt. Johnny Chipman, first-line center, who is closely followed by Fred Cusick, Chippie's linemate, Lou Cunningham and Chauncy Del Grosso at defense, and George Ross, forward.

Scheduled to step up to the first-line duties is this year's sophomore trio of Jack Carder, Bob Fernberg, and Bill Hutchinson. These three boys have played together as freshmen and as sophomores and Gallagher would keep them together even if they went into professional hockey and he had anything to say about it. "They just belong together," he says, "and it would be a shame to break them up."

Herb's sophomore defense duo of Ronnie McKinnon and Herb DeMontier is also due to be back, and better than ever according to Herb. Gallagher claims that McKinnon is as good a college defenseman as there is in college hockey today, and he looks for the Stoneham youngster to improve next season.

Season's Record

Others on the squad who will return are Bob Saumsiegle, left wing on the first line; Don Hansis, this year's goalie, who performed to the best of his ability but who cannot be expected to match the heralded brilliancy of Shannon next season, and John Heanue and Carl Westlund, reserve forwards.

Altogether this season the Huskies won six games, from M. I. T. twice and from Harvard, Middlebury, New Hampshire, and Springfield once. Losses were to Boston College twice and to Colby.

Chief disappointment of the winter was the loss of Eddie Barry, the Huskies' triple sport athlete and next year's football captain-elect. Barry had to leave school soon after the first of the year, and it is to Gallagher's credit as a coach and to the boys' credit as sportsmen that they overcame the blow. Barry was a natural athlete and well on his way to becoming an all-time Northeastern hockey star, when he left school.

Sports Around the Hub

In a game that will decide nothing more than the cellar championship of the Quadrangular Hockey League, but which will mean infinitely more in regard to the traditional rivalry involved, Harvard and Dartmouth sextets will skate onto the ice at 8:30 tonight at Boston Garden.

Princeton has already won the league title, and Harvard appears well on its way to clinching the cellar berth. Only victories tonight over Dartmouth and over Yale Saturday can pull the Crimson out and push the Indians down.

The rivals have met once this season in Hanover, and Dartmouth was the victor 5-4 even though spectators at the game were agreed that Harvard should have won out. This game will be the 48th in a rivalry which stands second only to the Harvard-Yale rivalry, and in which Harvard has won 31 games, Dartmouth 15, while one game has been tied. Harvard, incidentally, has not beaten Dartmouth since 1937.

* * *

Henry Sullivan, 140 pounds of goalie, has been elected captain of next season's Boston University hockey team. The former Rindge Tech star stepped into the net-minding berth his freshman year, and has started every game in his career.

* * *

The B. U. Terriers have also elected two other captains, and in so doing have honored the town of Attleboro. Jim Cassidy, second high scorer, was chosen to lead next season's varsity basketball team, while Bill "Red" Madden was named honorary captain of this winter's freshman quintet. Both boys were stars at Attleboro

* * *

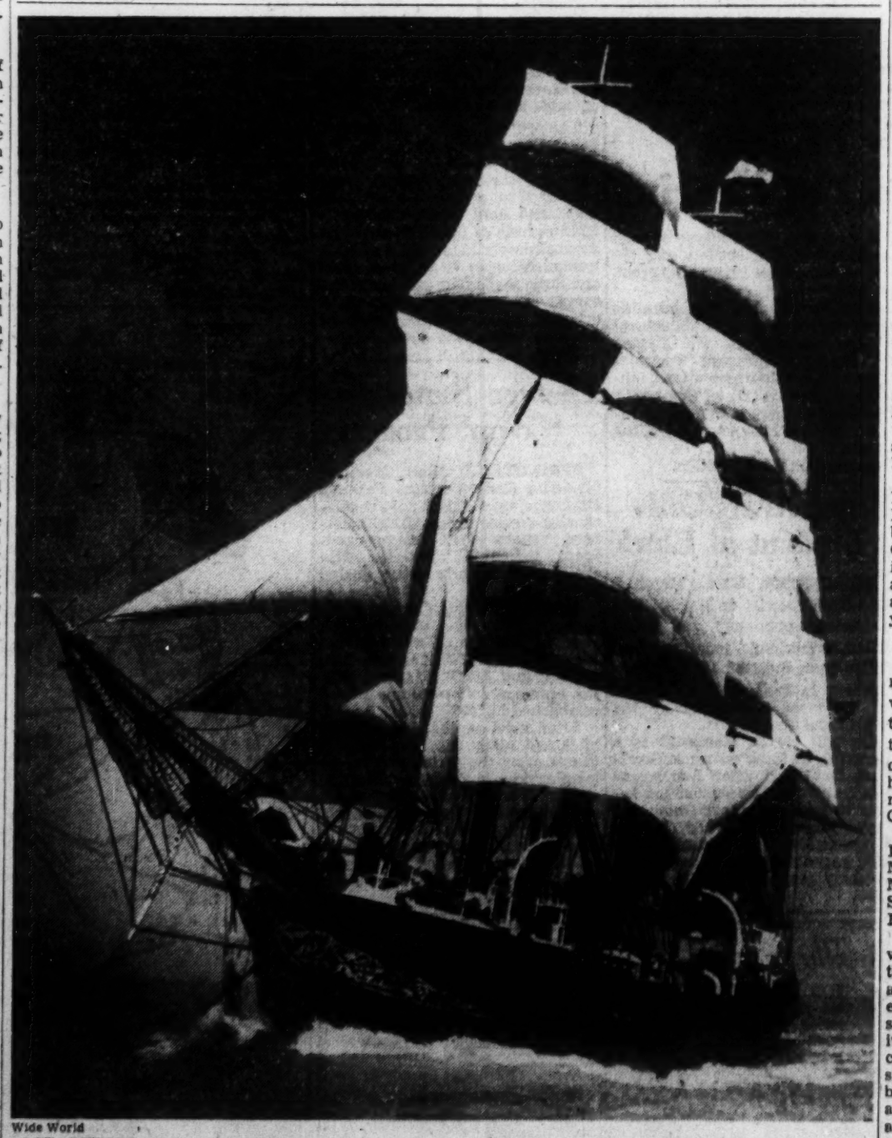
Harvard and Tufts have already started spring baseball practice; Boston University is scheduled to begin one week from today; but Northeastern must wait until April 7 before beginning preparations to defend its New England College Conference championship. Coach Herb Gallagher, who has no indoor facilities, believes it is best to wait until the divisions change at Northeastern so that he can be sure of no interruptions because of the Husky work plan.

* * *

The Boston Olympics lost another close one to the Washington Eagles in Washington last night, but not because of the efforts of Newton's , Johnnie Fitzgerald. Fitzie scored the 'Pics total of three goals last night to perform the hat trick for the first time in his career as a senior. His first two goals came with assists for Jack Costello and Ty Andersen, but his third was a beautiful solo effort the length of the ice. The Olympics were shorthanded as usual, and had to press a former Olympic, Jim Roberts, into service. Jim is now working in Washington.

* * *

Briefs: It may be another week before Boston College solves its coaching problem . . . Denny Myers, former Brown line coach, is said to have the inside track at present, but others still very much in the running include Herb Kopf of Manhattan, Earl Walsh of Fordham, Harry Mehre of Mississippi, and Larry "Moon" Mullins of Florida . . . Dutch Bergman of Catholic University in Washington, D. C., who resigned early this week, is said not to be considered . . . The rumor that Billy Sullivan, B. C.'s publicity director, was about to resign was confirmed by Bill himself yesterday . . . Sullivan will become associated with a southern college . . . Tufts basketball team defeated Clark at Medford last night 42-37 . . . The Jumbos entertain Brown Saturday in their final game of the season.



Wide World

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—An entry in the 12th annual St. Petersburg-Havana international sailing race, the old Joseph Conrad makes a pretty picture coursing down the bay toward the Gulf, all sails filled by a spanking northwest wind. The 100-yard full-rigged ship, formerly privately owned, was sold to the United States Maritime Service as a training vessel. Her base is at St. Petersburg.

Argentina Wins

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 5 (AP)—Argentina won the South American soccer championship last night, defeating Chile 1 to 0 before 80,000 fans at National Stadium.

Uruguay took second in the tournament and Chile third. Peru and Ecuador also participated.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

At Anaheim, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Portland (PC).

Harvard-Dartmouth Series Record

Year	Winner	Score
1907	Harvard	12-3
1908	Harvard	10-3
1909	Harvard	1-0
1910	Harvard	8-0
1911	Harvard	12-1
1912	Harvard	7-3
1913	Harvard	3-1
1914	Harvard	2-1
1915	Dartmouth	4-2
1916	Harvard	6-0
1917	Harvard	3-0
1918	No Game	
1919	No Game	
1920	Harvard	4-2
1921	Harvard	5-0
1922	Harvard	3-0
1923	Dartmouth	1-0
1924	Dartmouth	4-3
1925	Harvard	2-1
1926	Harvard	3-2
1927	Harvard	4-2
	Tie Game	2-2
1928	Dartmouth	4-1
1929	Dartmouth	2-1
	Harvard	3-2
1930	Harvard	3-2
	Harvard	4-0
1931	Harvard	4-2
	Harvard	3-2
1932	Harvard	5-2
	Harvard	6-2
1933	Harvard	3-2
	Harvard	5-2
1934	Dartmouth	4-1
	Dartmouth	3-2
1935	Harvard	6-2
	Harvard	9-3
1936	Harvard	3-2
	Dartmouth	6-4
	Harvard	10-1
1937	Harvard	2-0
	Harvard	14-4
1938	Dartmouth	3-2
	Dartmouth	7-6
1939	Dartmouth	2-1
	Dartmouth	4-2
1940	Dartmouth	5-4
	Dartmouth	8-3
1941	Dartmouth	5-4
	Won by	
Harvard		31
Dartmouth		15
Tied		1

College Swimming

North Carolina 38, North Carolina State 37.

Williams Conducts Smart Holdout for Better Terms

The more you dwell on the recent behavior of Ted Williams, Red Sox youthful outfielder, the more you scratch your head in wonderment. Most of last season the youngster stormed around the circuit with an outspoken attitude and an openly admitted dislike for certain of the Boston baseball writers.

He pouted on and off the field and intentional or otherwise, he drew the ire of both newspapermen and baseball fans time and again. These actions of his were treated lightly in some quarters, but most all who followed the youngster questioned his good judgment.

There is still a varying amount of question about those actions last year, but to interpret such a younster is foolish. We frankly believe he acted in accordance with personal beliefs and he felt justified in so doing. That his actions were freely interpreted as indicative that Williams was not being smart, was general.

Wanted $18,500

Before he left last season he is said to have told a few of his close personal friends that he would not be back in a Boston uniform unless the salary called for $18,500 or better. That sounded a little ambiguous for a ball player so new to the major league, but he meant what he said and it looks as though he got what he wanted.

This time he apparently followed a mapped out plan and the important part of the plan was to take no one into confidence. He did not risk the public opinion or the reporting reporters. He knew about when his contract was due to arrive in Minneapolis and hied himself off to the backwoods.

He slipped into where his mail was delivered unnoticed, read the contract, mailed it back, and then returned to his hideout. No one could find out whether he was a hold-out, or his opinions, or even his whereabouts. He came out of hiding again without advance notice and returned his second contract and again disappeared.

No Misquoting

By this time the baseball world knew Williams was not signed, assumed he was a hold-out, but could not get any information about him to misinterpret. He was not being interviewed and consequently avoided any possibility of being misquoted. His actions frankly had the management concerned, and the effect seems to have been in his favor.

At the proper time Mr. Williams called Mr. Cronin, made known his terms and waited quietly. Mr. Cronin called Mr. Collins in Boston and Mr. Collins called Mr. Williams. Without any intervening press to create any unfavorable opinions, Mr. Williams agreed to terms and from the readiness with which he accepted terms they must have been to his liking—$18,500.

Babe Ruth and Col. Jacob Ruppert used to go through an annual pre-season act for publicity. Other good ball players have gone through hold-out periods, but usually there are statements made from both sides that, while good reading, are not creating good impressions.

And along comes a fiery youngster, entering his third season as a major leaguer, following a season not yet forgotten in which he adopted an antagonistic attitude against both press and fan alike at times, who conducts his first hold-out in an amazingly smart manner—and succeeds.

W. M.

Quaint Elected Captain

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Glenn Quaint, Jr., for tyo years forward of the University of Rochester basketball team, has been elected captain of the 1942 squad. Quaint's home is in Falconer, N. Y.

Lowell Textile Dates

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—Lowell Textile's 1941 football schedule:

Sept. 27, at New Hampshire; Oct. 4, at Rhode Island State; 11, Panzer; 18, Hyannis Teachers; 25, Hartwick; Nov. 1, New Britain Teachers at New Britain, Conn.; 8, Arnold; 15, Wagner.

Members of the 'Tacoma Hot Stove League' Celebrate a Year of Good Work

Announce Grid Game Between Cougars and Texas A. and M.

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Up until a year ago, Tacoma's lagging sports interest was in need of a revival. Recognizing this, a group of civic-thinking workers started to do something about the situation. They formed the "Tacoma Hot Stove League," an organization of sports boosters.

That was in February of 1940. A few days ago they celebrated their first anniversary, after the announcement had been made that a major college intersectional football game would be played in Tacoma next December. Washington State College and Texas A. and M. are the contestants, and it will be one of the big games of the season.

4,100 Members

In one year's activity, the Hot Stove League has done much good. It now boasts a membership of 4,100 sports fans who pay annual dues of 25 cents. Officers receive no pay, and meetings that are open to the public are held frequently with sports authorities as speakers.

Among the contributions of the Hot Stovers have been the promotion of the Pacific Lutheran-Gonzaga post-season football game; the sponsorship of the Cross-State high school basketball title series; sending of golfers to the national public links tournament; and bringing California football coach Leonard (Stub) Allison to Tacoma to speak at an open meeting of the League.

Immediate plans for the future include helping Pacific Lutheran College get an athletic field. The small school that amazed the football world last fall, has no suitable athletic facilities, using a gravelly field behind the college building.

The men that direct the Hot Stove League constitute a varied group. President Robert Able, former University of Washington grid star, is an attorney; Vice-President Ray Archer is a storekeeper; Vice-President Louis Burnett, a jeweler; Vice-President Arthur Schlegel, a deputy county auditor; Secretary Ray Grummel, a train dispatcher; Treasurer Ted Van Fossen, a bank teller, and Grid Committee Chairman Dug Dyckman, an insurance man.

Citizens Pleased

This work, similar to that of the Spokane Athletic Round Table, has been enthusiastically accepted by the Tacoma citizens.

* * *

As a reward for their season's work, two members of the University of Washington swimming team may be sent to the national intercollegiate championships at Michigan State College, March 28 and 29.

Capt. Pete Goldberg, freestyle swimmer, and diver George Athans led the Huskies to their third successive Northern Division title, and both are capable of placing in the nationals.

Not since 1936, when Jack Medica was the individual hero of the intercollegiates, has a Washington swimmer been sent East.

In the recent Northern Division championships, held in the University of Washington men's pool, Goldberg won three events, in regular Medica style. The Husky swimmer won firsts in the 100, 220, and 440-yard freestyle events, although not approaching the records set by the great Medica.

Athans, a Canadian youth who placed in the United States nationals last year, has been undefeated in two seasons of diving for Washington.

Results of the Northern Division championship gave Coach Jack Torney's Washington team first place with 75 points, Oregon second with 55; followed by Oregon State, 16; Idaho, 11; Montana, 10, and Washington State, 5.

* * *

Thousands of Northwest fans attended the national ski jumping championships at Snoqualmie Ski Bowl last Sunday hoping to see a new American distance record set.

And the new champion, Torger Tokle of New York, saw to it that they were not disappointed. The stocky Norwegian seemed to have wings as he flew out through space the amazing distance of 288 feet, breaking his own record by 15 feet.

His other jump was a mere 266 feet. That's some jumping, when you consider that the athlete lands on hard-packed snow with only some thin wooden skis to break the fall.

The defeated defending champion, Alf Engen, had jumps of 239 and 262 feet, to place second to his rival, Tokle.

* * *

After talking about Tokle's tremendous jumps, seven feet doesn't seem very high, but to track high-jumpers, that's a new high, and it was topped recently by Les Strees, University of Oregon trackman.

In an unofficial jump indoors, Steers cleared seven feet one-half inch.

B. C.

How High Is Up?

Wide World

University of Oregon Star

EUGENE, Oregon — The wish of every high jumper to top the "ceiling" of seven feet was realized at the University of Oregon Feb. 27 by Les Steers, who cleared the bar at 7ft. ½in. during an exhibition before 6,000 spectators gathered to watch the Oregon-Oregon State basketball game. The unofficial leap beats the indoor record of 6ft. 9¾in. and the outdoor mark of 6ft. 9¾in. The lanky jumper from San Francisco, who will compete in the intercollegiate meets this spring, is shown in the "roll" he used to clear the bar over the seven-foot mark.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Taisto Maki, Finnish distance runner, won three-mile race in American debut in 14:15.3.

Five Years Ago

Vic Ghezzi won Hollywood (Fla.) open golf tourney with 276. "Torchy" Toda, Japanese pro, second by two strokes.

'Nation's Rooftop' Attracts Experts

ASPEN, Colo. (AP)—Star racing skiers will slide off the edge of the "Nation's rooftop" in the National Ski Association's downhill and slalom races March 8 and 9.

Runners from many sections of the United States and Canada will come to this little gold-mining village in western Colorado for two days of competition in both men's and women's divisions.

Aspen's Roch Run course, which may hold a few surprises for the visiting experts, starts at an elevation of 10,500 feet.

Dick Durrance, defending champion in both the downhill and combined events, and Martin Fopp of Norden, Calif., who holds the record of 3m. 29.2s. for the 10,200-foot Roch run, were among early entrants. Durrance, former Dartmouth luminary, now is a professional at Alta, Utah.

The downhill races will be run off next Saturday and the slalom events the following day.

Toni Matt, who won the National downhill title at Mount Hood two years ago, is entered from North Conway, N. H., along with Herbert Schneider, son of the well-known Hannes Schneider.

First Canadians to enter were Gordon Hoggard of Banff, Alta., and Jerry Everell of Vancouver, B. C.

Others posting their entries early included Harvey Watson of Windsor, Vt., and Edgar Bering of Boston.

Heading the women entrants are Marilyn Shaw of Stowe, Vt., defending champion in the women's combined downhill-slalom division, and Nancy Reynolds of Sun Valley, 1940 slalom winner. Grace Carter Lindley of Minneapolis won the downhill title last year.

The course was named after Andr Roch, Swiss mountain climber and skier.

New York Garden Against Housing Two Pro Sextets

NEW YORK (CP)— The National Hockey League's orphan team, the ownerless New York Americans, present a problem which must be settled one way or another before another playing season.

The lease that William Dwyer, former owner of the Americans, signed with Madison Square Garden and which the league took over five seasons ago when it acquired the Americans expires this spring. Presumably the question of renewal of this lease will be one of the main topics of the league's annual meeting in May.

Garden Views

An authoritative source has outlined the views of Madison Square Garden Corporation substantially as follows:

Mervyn (Red) Dutton, manager of Americans, has done an excellent job under exceptionaly difficult circumstances for the last half-dozen years; the corporation and the New York Rangers which it owns feel friendly to Dutton and would do nothing to start a movement which would force the Americans to move away.

The agreement under which the league began to operate the Americans was supposed to be only temporary but "has been dragging on from year to year" since the season of 1936-37.

No Other City

From a purely selfish viewpoint, the corporation realizes that no other city in the league would welcome two clubs housed in the same building; and that the Garden could do better financially by having the 24 American home dates open for rental purpose than it does under the present Americans contract.

But so far as it is known here the league has not yet before it any proposals on the matter, and the corporation feels the next step is up to the league.

* * *

The same source said that so far as the Garden knows there has been no serious step taken to build a new rink anywhere in the New York area. A report was circulated last month that a rink might spring up across the river to house the Americans and tap the Brooklyn-Queens Borough sporting crowds, but there has been no confirmation.

Tokle to Compete In New Hampshire

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Torger Tokle, the young Norwegian who came here a few years ago and has been winning ski meets ever since, returned yesterday from the national championships in Seattle, Wash., and said he thought he could jump 400 feet on the proper sort of hill. Since the 288-footer that won for him at Seattle was a record breaker, this left a lot of people wondering just what sort of hill he considers proper.

Torger went from La Guardia Airport to Darien, Conn., where he is staying with his brother and sister-in-law, and today will be main attraction at a party at the Norway Ski Club, Brooklyn, which he represents. This week end he will compete in the eastern championships in New Hampshire.

Massachusetts Small School Basketball Tournament

By the Associated Press

At Amherst, Mass.

Easthampton 59, South Hadley 30.
Searles High at Great Barrington 41.
Rosary High of Holyoke 19.

Cowley Takes League Mark For Assists

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	23	8	12	143	94	58
Toronto	25	11	6	119	82	56
Detroit	18	15	10	96	93	46
Rangers	19	19	3	129	117	46
Chicago	16	22	6	107	124	38
Montreal	14	24	6	111	132	34
Americans	8	24	10	89	153	26

Results March 4

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Rangers 6, Detroit 0.

By the Associated Press

Bill Cowley, Boston's brilliant center, finally has set a new National Hockey League record for assists, and that's probably of more lasting importance than the fact the Bruins beat the Chicago Black Hawks, 3-2, last night to take the league lead, or that the New York Rangers routed the Detroit Red Wings, 6-0, to tie Detroit for third place.

Those two standing changes probably won't last, but Cowley's record is likely to stand up a good many years. He has been called the last of the great stick handlers, and there's certainly no one in the league now who approaches him as a play-maker.

Lo Presti Shares Honors

Cowley drew assists on two goals last night to bring his season total to 38, one more than the record that had stood up since Joe Primeau of Toronto established it nine years ago. Cowley also has made 14 goals for 52 points this season and has nearly clinched the year's scoring championship.

Sam Lo Presti, bulky Chicago rookie goaltender, almost managed to deprive Bill of his record with an amazing performance in a game that was one-sided in everything except the score. He stopped 80 shots during the evening, 41 of them before Roy Conacher scored the first Bruin goal at 4:24 of the second period to give Boston a 1-1 tie.

Boston took the lead in the same period on Milt Schmidt's goal, only to have Max Bentley tie the count in the third. Eddie Wiseman took Cowley's pass for the winning tally less than three minutes before the game ended. The victory put the Burins two points ahead of the idle Toronto Maple Leafs, but they have only five games left to play and Toronto six.

Mowers' Chance Fades

The Rangers, who appear red hot now that the season is nearly over, simply overwhelmed Detroit to reverse last Sunday's decision, but their chances of keeping their third-place tie are slim. The Red Wings have five games to play, the Rangers only two.

The severest blow was to Johnny Mowers, Detroit's young goalie, who fell 11 goals behind Toronto's Turk Broda in their contest for the Vezina trophy, which goes to the net minder who has the fewest goals scored against him each season. The Rangers' Bryan Hextall copped the biggest share of the glory with two goals that brought his league-leading total to 25.

Sarazen Gets Another Eagle But Smith Steals Miami Golf

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 5 (AP)—The venerable Gene Sarazen scored another eagle yesterday as he and little Ben Hogan paraded into the finals of the $5,000 international four-ball golf tournament, but handsome Horton Smith stole the semifinal show, even in defeat.

Sarazen and Hogan eliminated last year's winners, Craig Wood and Billy Burke, 2 and 1, while Snead and Ralph Guldahl were conquering Smith and Paul Runyan, one up.

Snead and Guldahl had Smith and Runyan five down with 10 holes to go when Smith began to go to town. Horton suddenly regained the touch that earned him a reputation as the game's greatest putter, and shot birdies on seven of the remaining 10 holes.

That gave him an individual six-under-par 30 for the last nine—33 strokes for 10 holes. Snead's individual 32 starting the match, combined with Guldahl's steady play, had built up a formidable lead for the team. Snead's five-iron shot within 18 inches of the cup for an eagle three on the first afternoon hole, followed immediately by Guldahl's 30-foot putt for a birdie two gave them a five-hole advantage. The match looked like a rout when they held that lead throughout the 26th hole, then Smith's putter caught fire.

The afternoon best-ball for Runyan and Smith was 62, nine under par. It really was hard for the Smith-Runyan combination, which won this tournament once and has been in the final more than any other team. They were 12 under par for the day and lost; Snead and Guldahl were one shot better.

Sarazen, whose extra-hole eagle beat Leonard Dodson and Willie Goggin Monday, finished yesterday's morning round in the same fashion. He sent his second shot within five feet of the cup and dropped the putt for an eagle three that sent his team 3 up.

Wood, carying the load for Burke—who injured his arm on the practice tee—kept the match alive until the next to last hole, but the opposition was too tough. Hogan, the year's leading professional money-winner, dropped a 60-foot putt for one birdie and clicked off another birdie down the homestretch to help Sarazen win out.

Hogan and Sarazen were ten under par for 35 holes.

Yale and Princeton Meeting For League Swimming Title

The undefeated Yale and Princeton swimming teams meet for the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League tonight in New Haven. Princeton, which edged an improved Dartmouth squad 39-36 last week, is not conceded a chance against the Elis, who have not entered their strongest combination in any meet this year.

Yale continued its warm-up pace last week in easing over Columbia 56-19 in a league meet and taking a good Wayne team in an outside encounter. Harvard, defeated only by Princeton 40-35 this season, sank Pennsylvania 62-13 in the week's other league match.

Dartmouth and Navy, tied for fourth place with records of two wins and three losses, compete in Hanover Saturday. Dartmouth showed its best times of the year against Princeton and is expected to win in a close contest. On the same day Columbia is host to Pennsylvania, both trying to get out of last place after disappointing seasons.

The league race ends next week with Yale visiting Harvard. The individual championships will be held at Navy on March 14-15.

The great Howie Johnson of Yale, who joined his Eli teammates in a 3:28.8 world's record 400 relay the preceding week, again showed last week that he is one of the nation's best when he did 51.8 in the century against Columbia, setting a new Yale record and bettering his own league season record of 52.6. Capt. Frannie Powers of Harvard improved his own league season mark in the 220 with 2:15.4 against Penn. Art O'Mara of Dartmouth did 1:40.9 in the 150 backstroke against Princeton, to take the league season record away from Scott Scammell of Princeton, while Capt. Dick Potter of Dartmouth shaved his own 200 breaststroke season mark with 2:32 against Princeton.

Gordon Wiley of Navy and Captain Powers of Harvard, the league's undefeated free stylers, retained first and second place in individual scoring with 50 and 45 points respectively. Wiley was idle during the week, while Powers entered only the 220 against Penn. In third place is Ed Parke of Princeton with 31.

League Standing

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P. C.
Princeton	5	0	243	125	1.000
Yale	4	0	224	76	1.000
Harvard	4	1	242	133	.800
Dartmouth	2	3	197	178	.400
Navy	2	3	185	190	.400
Columbia	0	5	119	256	.000
Pennsylvania	0	5	65	310	.000

Last Week's Results

Yale 56, Columbia 19.
Princeton 39, Dartmouth 36.
Harvard 62, Pennsylvania 13.

This Week's Schedule

Wednesday—Princeton at Yale.
Saturday—Navy at Dartmouth; Pennsylvania at Columbia.

Individual Scoring

Name and College	1	2	3	MR	FR	Pts
Wiley, Navy	9	0	0	1	2	50
Powers, Harvard	9	0	0	0	0	45
Parke, Princeton	3	1	2	1	2	31
Clark, Princeton	4	3	0	0	0	29
Potter, Dartmouth	5	0	0	2	0	28
Sullivan, Princeton	3	3	1	0	2	28
Curwen, Harvard	4	2	0	0	0	28
O'Mara, Dartmouth	4	0	1	3	0	26
Conger, Navy	3	3	4	0	0	25
Scammell, Princeton	3	1	0	4	0	25
McKinley, Columbia	2	3	2	0	2	25
Similtsi, Columbia	3	2	0	2	0	24
Bosworth, Harvard	2	4	0	0	0	22
Brown, Columbia	2	3	0	2	0	22
Fisher, Navy	3	2	0	0	0	21
McClure, Princeton	3	0	1	3	0	21
Carney, Dartmouth	3	2	0	0	0	21
Doran, Princeton	4	0	0	0	0	20
Wilhelm, Dartmouth	3	1	0	0	1	20
Peters, Yale	4	0	0	0	0	20

Scoring computed on basis of 5 points for first, 3 for second, 1 for third, 1½ for participation on winning medley relay team (MR) and 1¾ for free style relay team (FR). Fractions carried to nearest point.

Best Performances

50-yard freestyle—Wiley, Navy, 23.4s.
100-yard freestyle—Johnson, Yale, 51.8s.
220-yard freestyle—Powers, Harvard, 2m. 13.4s.
440-yard freestyle—Curwen, Harvard, 5m. 8.2s.
150-yard backstroke—O'Mara, Dartmouth, 1m. 40.9s.
200-yard breaststroke—Potter, Dartmouth, 2m. 32s.
Fancy dive—Cook, Yale, 158.7 points.
300-yard medley relay—Yale (Dannenbaum, Gesner, Sanburn), 3m. 1.9s.
400-yard relay—Yale (Britton, Kelly Pope, Johnson), 3m. 28.8s.

P. G. A. May Accept Little

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 5 (AP)—Lawson Little, the open golf champion, may be made a member of the Professional Golfers' Association by special dispensation in time to compete in the next P. G. A. championship.

The big fellow who swept the amateur field on both sides of the Atlantic in 1934-35 and then embraced the money game, has appealed personally to President Tom Walsh of the P. G. A. to be permitted to join the organization without going through the stipulated five years of making clubs and bawling out caddies.

Wants Little In

Walsh wants Little in the fold and so do all his fellow professionals with whom he has become genuinely popular in the last two or three years. The only thing holding them up is that rule, and it can be stated that they are going to get around that by forming a special "examining committee" to take care of such exceptional cases as the open champion's.

Little put in two years as resident pro up at Bretton Woods, N. H., but he has dropped that now and is devoting himself to traveling around giving exhibitions and lectures for a sporting goods house and playing in the money tournaments. That doesn't count toward the P. G. A. decree.

"I don't want to get in just to play in the P. G. A. championship," Lawson says. "I think it is a fine organization, doing good for the game, and I would like to do my part."

Unpleasant Memories

President Walsh and the other professionals nurse unpleasant memories of the chiding they received because Little, fresh from his open triumph, was not eligible for the last P. G. A. title event at Hershey. They explained at the time that it wasn't their fault.

"Please explain that we want Lawson in," Walsh said. "There has been no bad feeling because he didn't sit down at some club and spend his five years there.

"As a matter of fact, Little has been extremely honest about it. If he had wanted to he undoubtedly could have found some small club that would have felt honored to have him listed as its professional, even if he hadn't given a lesson there from one year to the next. But he refused to use such a subterfuge and we feel he should be rewarded."

Kitchener Only Undefeated Rink

TORONTO, March 5 (CP)— After the fourth round yesterday in the Macdonald's Brier Tankard competition for the national curling championship of Canada only Bert Hall's Kitchener, Ont., rink remained undefeated.

Four rinks, representing Manitoba, Northern Ontario, Nova Scotia and Alberta, ranked second with three wins and one loss each. Saskatchewan and British Columbia were next with two wins and two losses each. Trailing were the New Brunswick, Quebec and Prince Edward Island rinks, which had lost their four matches.

In fourth-round play today British Columbia defeated Northern Ontario, 15-8; Nova Scotia defeated Quebec 14-6; Ontario defeated Prince Edward Island 18-5; Alberta defeated New Brunswick 12-7; and Saskatchewan defeated Manitoba 10-9.

College Basketball

Results March 4

By the Associated Press

Loyola (Chicago) 54, Grinnell 34.
Columbia 41, Princeton 33.
West Va. Wesleyan 54, West Va. 50.
Baltimore U. 32, Juniata 29.
Idaho 46, Oregon State 33.
Washburn 50, Drake 42.
Tulsa U. 24, Oklahoma A. & M. 22.
Edinboro 35, Indiana (Pa) Tchrs. 34.
Loyola (Baltimore), 46, Mt. St. Mary 38
California (Pa.) T. 45, Frostburg T. 32.
Grove City 44, St. Vincent 34.
Franklin-Marshall 41, Muhlenberg 38.
Bucknell 39, Gettysburg 32.
Simpson 43, Iowa Wesleyan 40.
Hudson College 61, Phila Pharmacy 35.
Shippensburg 54, West Chester 42.
Arizona Tchrs. 48, Arizona 47.
Concord 53, Potomac State 32.
Westminster (New Wilmington, Pa.) 55, Slippery Rock 53.
Allegheny 62, U. of Buffalo 44.
Tufts 42, Clark 37.
Hastings 58, Nebraska Wesleyan 52.
Tarkio (Mo.) 55, Peru (Neb.) 31.
Carroll 24, Lawrence 21.
Morningside 59, South Dakota U. 41.
Drury 37, Central (Fayette, Mo.) 33.
Doane 45, Midland 30.
Bradley Tech 43, Depaul (Chicago) 41.
Xavier 54, Dayton 30.
Glenville 54, Davis-Elkins 46.
Muskingum 44, Wooster 36.
Rockhurst 51, Ottawa (Kan) U. 33.
New Mexico Tch. 60, Eastern Ill. Nor 46.
New Mexico A. & M. 34, Gila College 32.
Texas Mines 57, Adams State (Colo) 42.
Chihuahua (Mex) State Tchrs. 43, Texas Tech 40.
St. Martin's 49, Central Washington 44.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	34	13	7	75
Baltimore	33	16	6	72
Atlantic City	26	24	5	57
River Vale	22	29	3	46
Boston	19	30	6	44
New York	16	38	0	32

Walker Cup Series

Washington	6	2	1	13
Baltimore	6	3	1	13
Atlantic City	5	4	1	11
River Vale	4	5	1	9
New York	3	6	0	6
Boston	1	7	2	5

Result March 4

Washington 4, Boston 3 (overtime).

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Tobin and Salvo to Carry Load

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Jim Tobin and Manuel Salvo are regarded as the two hurlers who will carry most of the load for the Boston Bees this season. Although it's doubtful either will be a 20-game winner, they appear the surest prospects at pre-season examination. Tobin won seven games last season and Salvo ten.

Sarasota, Fla. — Hopeful eyes are following Francis (Red) Walsh of Exeter, N. H., who is catching well for the Boston Red Sox. Manager Joe Cronin says Walsh's peg to second is good enough for nearly any league, and a New Englander would be quite an attraction in the Sockers' lineup.

San Antonio, Texas — The St. Louis Browns become the "Blacks" and "Whites" today. To give the players, a lift, Manager Fred Haney divided his material for a five-inning, intra-squad game. Johnny Lucadello and Johnny Berardino will be captains.

Pasadena, Calif.—Mike Kreevich is the Chicago White Sox big question mark after a poor 1940 season. "He's the big 'if' on our club," says Jimmy Dykes. "If he hits, we've got a chance to go some place." Kreevich batted only .265 last season.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Shortstop Martin Marion, who went to work immediately after signing his contract yesterday, will play in the St. Louis Cardinals' intra-squad game today. Manager Billy Southworth reiterated that he plans to use Marion in his No. 1 infield, with Jimmy Brown at second and Steve Mesner at third.

Tampa, Fla.—The outfield, one of Cincinnati's weakest departments last spring, is giving Manager Bill McKechnie another kind of problem because of a surplus of talent. Deacon Bill has five top-notchers—Ival Goodman, Mike McCormick, Jimmy Ripple, Jimmy Gleason and Harry Craft—and promising rookies like Dutch Mele, Mike Christoff and Mike Dejan.

Anahelm, Calif.—Rained out two successive days, the Philadelphia Athletics were doubtful about playing today's exhibition against the Portland coast leaguers. "It's the worst spring in my memory, as far as weather goes," said Connie Mack as a check showed rain had fallen 19 of the 22 days the A's have been in camp.

Havana—Alex Kampouris, banished to the minors last season by the New York Giants because he couldn't hit, may earn the Brooklyn second base job on his hitting. He blasted 36 home runs for Newark and has been showing the same kind of power in the Dodgers' camp. Manager Leo Durocher says such clouting "can't be passed over lightly."

Miami, Fla.—Trade talk filled the New York Giants' camp today as a result of a wire to Manager Bill Terry from Jim Gallagher of the Chicago Cubs asking whether Bill would be interested in Hank Leiber, the big outfielder he once traded away. Discussions centered around a Leiber-for-Hank Danning trade. Terry, who needs a shortstop, too, because of Bill Jurges' temporary retirement, announced only two of his players wouldn't be considered as trading material. They are Babe Young and Johnny Rucker. Danning, who had his first workout yesterday, is holding out for $18,000, against a Giant offer of $15,000. Leiber also is a holdout.

Avalon, Calif.—Paul Erickson, Tulsa rookie, was scheduled to pitch for the Chicago Cubs' varsity against Charley Root in the team's first intra-squad game. Manager Jimmy Wilson says Erickson "has the appearance of a future great pitcher."

San Bernardino, Calif.—The big "busts" of the 1940 Pittsburgh pitching staff and the question marks of 1941 are to be among the first called upon to show their stuff this spring. Manager Frank Frisch said Russ Bauers and Long John Gee would be sent out today or tomorrow and told to open up in a practice game.

Orlando, Fla.—Jimmy Bloodworth and Buddy Myer are letting their bats do the talking in a duel for the Washington second-base post. Myer, now 36, can out-field Bloodworth and in the past has out-hit him by 30 points. But Jimmy has youth in his favor, as well as the power he can muster when he does connect.

Blockade Sam

Wide World

Sam Lo Presti, Goalie

This Chicago goaltender, spending his first season in the National Hockey League, proved a stubborn barrier to the Boston Bruins when he was beaten 3 to 2, but turned away 80 other Bruin shots to set some sort of record.

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New Films in Prospect for Boston—Current Art Exhibitions

Fredric March, Errol Flynn Head Casts of New Pictures

"So Ends Our Night," which will head the bill at the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday, is a film derivative from Erich Maria Remarque's novel, "Flotsam." The story, which is about the plight of refugees in Europe, was prepared for the screen by Talbot Jennings and directed by John Cromwell. Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan, and Frances Dee head a cast which includes Glenn Ford, Anna Sten, and Erich von Stroheim.

The companion feature at the two theaters will be "Maisie Was a Lady," starring Ann Sothern in another of the adventures of the familiar Maisie. Lew Ayres, Maureen O'Sullivan, C. Aubrey Smith, Jean Perry, Paul Cavanagh, and Edward Ashley are in the cast.

Errol Flynn Starred

"Footsteps in the Dark," chief item on the program arriving at the Metropolitan, Thursday, provides a modern role for Errol Flynn as a writer of mystery stories who gets into difficulties through his search for first-hand material. Lloyd Bacon directed, and the cast includes Brenda Marshall, Ralph Bellamy, Alan Hale, Lee Patrick, Allen Jenkins, Lucile Watson, Grant Mitchell, William Frawley, Roscoe Karns, and Jack LaRue.

The other feature will be a Jane Withers picture, "Golden Hoofs" with Charles "Buddy" Rogers and Katherine Aldridge in the supporting roles. The story deals with sulky racing.

Paramount and Fenway

Heading the bill at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday will be "Flight From Destiny," with Geraldine Fitzgerald, Thomas Mitchell, Jeffrey Lynn, and James Stephenson in a story about a professor who, told that he has only six months to live, commits a murder which he believes would be socially desirable.

The companion feature will be "The Great Mr. Nobody," a comedy about an idealist whose great ambition is to go on a boat trip with his best friend. Eddie Albert, Alan Hale, Jean Leslie, William Lundigan, and John Litel are in the cast.

Continuing Films

Three of the current programs will continue their engagements for another week. They are as follows:

Majestic—Walt Disney's "Fantasia," now in its sixth week.

Keith Memorial—"The Son of Monte Cristo," with Joan Bennett, Louis Hayward, and George Sanders; "Play Girl," with Kay Francis and James Ellison, and the March of Time on "Americans All." Beginning a second week.

Fine Arts—"Here Is Ireland," Pat Stanton's travelogue photographed in color, now in its ninth week.

Vaudeville and Films

"Meet the Chump," with Hugh Herbert heading the cast, will be the feature film at the Keith-Boston beginning Thursday. On the stage will be Cab Calloway with his Cotton Club Revue.

At the South Station

The March of Time's issue on "Americans All" will head the bill of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Among the other films will be one on Federal housing projects, Pete Smith's "Wedding Bills," "Women in Sports," two color cartoons, newsreels, "Our Gang" and Buster Keaton comedies, "Popular Science," Jan Garber's Orchestra, and "Mexican Cowboys."

At the Exeter

A film version of Joseph Conrad's "Victory," with Fredric March, Betty Field, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke will head the bill at the Exeter beginning Thursday. The companion feature will be "Clouds Over Europe" with Ralph Richardson and Laurence Olivier.

© United Artists

Group in 'So Ends Our Night'

Fredric March is at the left and Erich Von Stroheim in the center. About them are pre-Anschluss officials of Vienna. The film comes to the State and Orpheum Thursday.

© Walt Disney Productions

Scene From 'Fantasia'

Detail from Walt Disney's film continuing its run at the Majestic

© Vitagraph

Brenda Marshall and Errol Flynn

In "Footsteps in the Dark," film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

News of the Stage

New York

"Flight to the West," the Elmer Rice drama, reopened Tuesday night at the Royale Theater under the auspices of the Popular Priced Amusement Corporation. Top prices will be $1.00 during the week and $1.50 on Saturday and Sunday. Betty Field, Hugh Marlowe, Paul Hernried, Eleanora Mendelssohn, Lydia St. Clair, Arnold Moss and all the other original players—with the exception of Constance McKay—are continuing in the production. Miss McKay, who had radio commitments, has been replaced by Eleanor Phelps. United in the Popular Priced Amusement Corporation are the Playwrights' Company, who produced "Flight to the West," Louis Schaffer of Labor Stage, and Lee Shubert.

"Boys and Girls Together," the Ed Wynn revue at the Broadhurst, is announced to close on Saturday night, March 15. It will begin an extensive tour on the following Thursday night in New Haven, and will go to the Cass Theater, Detroit, for a week beginning on March 24. On March 30, the extravaganza will start an indefinite run at the Selwyn Theater, Chicago. "Boys and Girls Together" has been running at the Broadhurst since Oct. 1.

"The Fiddler's House," by Padraic Colum, will be presented at the Cherry Lane Theater on March 24, by Wendell Phillips Dodge. Augustin Duncan heads the cast from the Irish Repertory Theater of New York now being directed by J. Augustus Keogh. Mr. Dodge announces this as the American premiere of the play.

Notes for next summer: Kenyon Nicholson and Theron Bamberger, managers of the Bucks County Playhouse at New Hope, Pa., last season, will operate the theater again next summer. And Richard Aldrich will again be in command of the Cape Playhouse at Dennis, Mass.

Schubert Festival

A five-day festival devoted to Franz Schubert will take place in Philadelphia from March 6 to 10 under the auspices of the Choral Festivals Association of that city. It will open at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, March 6, with the Philadelphia Schubert Festival Chorus, James Allan Dash, conductor, the Junger Männerchor, Leopold Syre, conductor, and the Women's Chorus of the University of Pennsylvania, Robert Godsall, conductor, giving a program. Soloists are to be Margaret Keiser, soprano; Thelma Davis, contralto; Albert Munson, tenor, and Blake Ritter, bass. The orchestra of the Philadelphia Opera Company will assist.

In the Academy of Music Foyer on Friday evening, March 7, a program of songs and piano music will engage Elisabeth Schumann, soprano; Steuart Wilson, tenor; Ralph Berkowitz and Vladimir Sokoloff, pianists, and Leo Rosenek, accompanist. In the same auditorium on Saturday afternoon, March 8, a program of chamber music, vocal numbers, and piano works will enlist faculty members and students from the Curtis Institute of Music. On Sunday afternoon, March 9, the Pennsylvania WPA Symphony Orchestra is scheduled for a program in the Irvine Auditorium of the University of Pennsylvania, with Guglielmo Sabatini as conductor, and with Ruth Kisch-Arndt, contralto, and Eugene Settanni, violinist, as soloists. On Sunday evening in the concert hall of the Zeckwer-Hahn Philadelphia Musical Academy, there will be a presentation of chamber music, songs, and piano numbers, with artist-students and faculty members taking part.

In recognition of the festival, the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conductor, announces Schubert's C major Symphony for its concerts in the Academy of Music on Friday afternoon, March 7, Saturday evening, March 8, and Monday evening, March 10.

Spring Accounting Of the Playwrights

With S. N. Behrman's play, "The Talley Method," starring Ina Claire and Philip Merivale, installed on Broadway, its producers, the Playwrights' Company, last week held their final winter meeting before adjourning for the spring. At this session, they took inventory of their present offerings and discussed prospects for the fall.

Maxwell Anderson is half way through a new play, set in modern times and written in prose. He is forsaking temporarily the free verse in which his last few plays have been written. Before completing this play, Mr. Anderson will spend several weeks in Hollywood writing the dialogue for a film script.

Also leaving for Hollywood is S. N. Behrman, who is under contract to write Greta Garbo's new picture.

Elmer Rice is contemplating a vacation sometime between now and April, when he is scheduled to lecture on the drama at Yale University. This holiday will be his first since his vacation abroad two years ago, from which he returned by trans-Atlantic clipper—a trip which gave him the idea for "Flight to the West." In the two years' interim, he wrote and directed two of his own plays, staged Maxwell Anderson's drama, "Journey to Jerusalem," and attended to his numerous duties as president of the Dramatists' Guild.

Robert E. Sherwood returns to New York soon from Arizona and a visit with the Lunts in Los Angeles, where they are appearing in his play, "There Shall Be No Night."

New, by Koussevitzky

A new transcription for wind orchestra by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in C major will be played for the first time at the Boston Symphony concerts of March 21-22. Thus Dr. Koussevitzky lines up with Dr. Stokowski among the great company of Bach transcribers.

Richard Burgin will conduct these concerts, and Nathan Milstein will be soloist. The other numbers of the program will be Chausson's Symphony, and Stravinsky's Violin Concerto and Suite from "Petrouchka."

The orchestra will be in New York next week.

Portraits Through 45 Centuries

By Dorothy Adlow

The special exhibition galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is showing a large display of paintings, prints, sculptures, textiles, all selected from the permanent collection of the Museum. The aggregate provides an impressive assortment of portraits. It is a "subject" exhibition, intended to reveal the flexibility with which artists operate when they make a portrait.

There are countless ways of expressing ideas, and the arts are full of surprises. Yet the most surprising revelation of this display is an underlying unity, despite disparities of time, tradition, and methods. This distinguished society brings into harmonious juxtaposition patriots and politicians, nobles, potentates, scholars, actors, soldiers, merchants, and poets. The shaping hand has in every instance recorded an image seen with the eye, apprehended and analyzed with the intelligence. The "likeness" is not a mere match of surface dimensions, color, and bulk, for the portrait aims to say more; it depicts and interprets, it represents and qualifies.

At different moments in the history of figurative art there have been varying fashions in portraiture and in the carving of images. The Boston Museum exhibition discloses many fashions and many temperaments. The Egyptian portraiture is given more to calculated effect; structure is emphasized and details are spare. The Sumerian portrait remains within the hard grip of the stone from which it is cut; decorative and hieratic. The Roman portraits fulfill more literally the promise of the likeness with their naturalism.

Different indeed are the Asiatic portraits, which do not approach the Western pictures in verisimilitude. The Mughal portraits of the Indian School are among the most interesting shown. The fine line, the delicate wash, the elegant passage of ornament suffice to portray. There are no shadows, no sculptural values imparted. Our Boston Museum excels in Oriental treasure and visitors will be happily surprised to see the miniature portraits at close range. In no way do they resemble the Japanese portraits, in the same gallery, which are wrought on the wood block, yet both are line portrayals and both can say a great deal within two-dimensional visualization.

Portraiture, as it is commonly understood today, did not exist in medieval art. That was impersonal and abstract. The Renaissance period is marked for the revival of personal portraiture. The brilliant efforts of great masters are beautifully exemplified in the exhibition. In Rembrandt's portrayal of his father, the harsh realism is softened by the tenderness of sentiment. El Greco's Fra Paravicino is one of the most beautiful portraits in America. There the artist relies as little as possible on physical attributes; through wavy contours and expressive tonalities and marked rhythms he evokes the inner likeness. The fundamental traits of character are the intangible ones, and artists must find the correct idiom in brush stroke and pigment for registering them.

Portraiture discloses the cultural climate of an epoch; it shows the depth or the shallowness of thought prevailing; it reveals vanity, privation, ambition, idealism. The artist becomes the recorder not only of the outward image, but of inner intention.

The current exhibition includes some of the finest etched portraits of Rembrandt. There is a Holbein, and the Athenaeum portrait of Washington painted by Gilbert Stuart. On display are classical, romantic, flamboyant, realistic, idealistic portraits. There are large and small depictions, and likenesses in many mediums. There are medals, coins, bas-reliefs, silhouettes, wax portraits, bronzes. The display, which continues through April 6, will be found to be a liberal education in fine art.

J. Eliot Enneking

Oil paintings by J. Eliot Enneking will be on exhibition at the Boston City Club (Ashburton Place entrance) through March 10.

A landscapist, Mr. Enneking has made many little canvases of picturesque spots on Cape Ann. He paints with a gentle but well disciplined brush, and the material depicted shapes up nicely in balanced composition. He plans a color scheme notable for soft and gracious tonalities and for pastel variations. The pigment is applied in neat strokes of the brush so that there is an all-over tapestry-like effect. Mr. Enneking is one of the New Englanders who have carried on the Impressionist tradition. It is interesting and surprising to find how differently painters of varying temperament visualize the same material. In the exhibition are pictures of Gloucester Harbor, streets in Rockport, boats and rooftops. Calm, tranquility, and warm sunshine suffuse Mr. Enneking's canvases.

Vose Galleries

The annual display of pictures by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters will be on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, through March 15.

Visitors who wish to get a bird's-eye view of the work of outstanding water colorists in our community will find many apt performers, making landscapes and still-lifes in soft and pleasing tonalities. Some will appear serious and disciplined, while others will seem to handle water color as though it were the easiest and most dispatchful medium.

Among painters exhibiting in this annual are Lovering Hathaway, Vladimir Pavlosky, Philip Little, Glenn McNutt, John Lavalle, Sears Gallagher, William Kaula, William Jewell, Harry Sutton, Charles E. Hind.

Katherine Dunham, Added Attraction

Notable in the distinguished cast of "Cabin in the Sky," coming to the Colonial Theater on March 10, with Ethel Waters the star and Todd Duncan and Rex Ingram featured players, are Katherine Dunham and her Dancers.

Miss Dunham is the young negro dancer who came from Chicago last season for one performance at the Windsor Theater, New York, and stayed for 10. Her debut performance on Feb. 18 was such a smashing success that extra performances were repeatedly demanded. The Sunday evening engagement was extended through April, with houses sold out in advance. The program, "Tropics and Le Jazz 'Hot'" had captured the town.

Miss Dunham is a specialist in the ethnological dance as it pertains to her race. She studied anthropology at the University of Chicago, and at Northwestern, receiving from the latter a Master of Arts degree. With the aid of a Julius Rosenwald Foundation scholarship she spent a year in the West Indies, studying and participating in the native dances, and under the pen name of Kaye Dunne has written about them for several popular magazines.

In Haiti, because of racial kinship, she was allowed to take part in some of the Vaudun (Voodoo) celebration. In one of the mountain communities there she was mistaken for a native by her intuitive performance of the shoulder dance of Damballa, which she had learned on the plains. But in Trinidad, she got into difficulties when the click of her concealed camera betrayed her as a visitor gathering material. The ceremony was speedily broken up, and Miss Dunham barely escaped without punishment for her misdemeanor in attempting to record pictorially the secret rituals.

The West Indian material is the source of the "Tropics" part of her program, which it is hoped will one day be given in a Boston concert. "Le Jazz 'Hot'" deals with the modern syncopations of the American Negro.

During her long New York engagement last season Miss Dunham made weekly flights to Chicago, where she was staging a swing version of "H. M. S. Pinafore." Previously she had staged the dance interludes for the Chicago presentations of "Run Little Chillun" and "The Emperor Jones," and in New York directed the "Bertha the Sewing Machine Girl" number in the first "Pins and Needles" show.

It is George Balanchine and not Miss Dunham who has arranged the dances for "Cabin in the Sky," but though they may not have exactly the style and flavor of Miss Dunham's own choregraphy, she and her group dance them, it is said, with native flair and integrity.

M. L.

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Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Next Time We Love," Margaret Sullavan and James Stuart. 2, 5, 8:10. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll. Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:10, 9:35. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette and Mary Healy. 1:45, 5:05, 8:20. Personal appearance of Stirling Hayden. 2:45, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:30, 9:10

Keith Memorial—
"Play Girl," Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:30. "The Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40.

Kenmore—
"Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3, 6:30, 10. "The Ramparts We Watch." 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Western Union," Robert Taylor, Randolph Scott. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 9 a. m., 12, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette and Mary Healy. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30. Personal appearance of Stirling Hayden. 1:50, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—
"Crime Ring." 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. "Arizona Gang Busters," 10:00 a. m., 1:25, 3:30, 6:20, 8:30.

Scollay—
"Western Union," Robert Taylor, Randolph Scott. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Latest 'Information Please,'" "Story of Henry Bergh," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—
"Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:25, 5, 8:30. "The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Telepix—
"Monastery." "Mary Roberts Rinehart Mystery." "Carribbean Sentinels." "Kid Quiz." "Henry Bergh's S. P. C. A." Comedy; Music, cartoon and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:54 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:18, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—
"South of Suez," George Brent. 10:38 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:20. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye, 12, 3:20, 6:40, 10.

Uptown—
"Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field, Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:40, 6:15, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Night Train," "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2, Evenings continuous 6:00-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.
Regent: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Meet the Missus." 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Blondie Plays Cupid," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Where Did You Get That Girl?" 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. 1:50, 5:05, 8:15. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2, continuous from 7-11.
Harvard: "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:40, 6, 9:35. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Pastor Hall," Nova Pilbeam. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Four Mothers," the Lane Sisters. 3:23, 9:23. "Haunted Moneymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.
Dorchester: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Bowery Boy." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:20, 9:30. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:22, 8:17. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 1:30, 6:30, 10:11.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Comrade X," Clark Gable. "Ridin' on a Rainbow." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 2:56, 8:17. "Gallant Sons." 1:38, 6:58.
Park: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Night Train," "Night at Earl Carroll's. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 'Ridin' on a Rainbow." Gene Outry.
Hyde Park: "One Night in the Tropics." 3:30, 9:30. "Barricade," Warner Baxter and Alice Faye. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:03, 8:15. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 3:48, 9:30.

MALDEN — Granada: "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:48, 4:58, 8:11. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:58, 6:08, 9:21.
Mystic: "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2:05, 8:30. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:30, 7, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Street of Memories." 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.
Orpheum: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:25, 8:30. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:05, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "High Sierra." 1:30, 7:45. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:21, 9:42.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 4, 8, 10. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2:14, 8:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Ridin' on a Rainbow."
Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan and Anne Rutherford.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Diamond Frontier," Victor McLaglen. "Melody and Moonlight." 2 and 6.
Capitol and Rail Square: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Lady with Red Hair," Mariam Hopkins. 2. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. "Black Diamonds." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "They Shall Have Music." Joel McCrea and Andrea Leeds. "I Married Adventure," Mrs. Osa Johnson. 1:45. Last complete show at 8:15.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Glamour for Sale," Anita Louise and Roger Pryor. 3:09, 7:54. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson. 3:13, 8:58.
Princess: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:04, 8:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Murder Over New York," 1:30 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. "Lady in Question," Rita Hayworth.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 3:30 and 8:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 1:30 and 7:30.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:35, 8:05. "Charter Pilot," 3:15, 6:40, 9:45.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	390,000
Previous day's sales	307,890
1941 volume to date	23,048,425
1940 volume to date	30,789,990

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP) — Fractional declines ruled across the "big board" today in snail's pace stock trading.

Early session efforts at gains went for nothing when operators practically withdrew from action toward the final hour. Transactions were at a rate of only about 300,000 shares.

Traders still seemed to be waiting for further unfolding of the Balkan drama, final action on the lend-lease bill in Congress and for a look at the next revision of the federal tax structure to fatten Treasury revenues for defense.

Slipping were Westinghouse, Eastman, du Pont, Bethlehem Steel, American Smelting, Western Union, American Telephone, Caterpillar Tractor, Chrysler and Union Carbide.

Small gains showed most of the day in Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, American Rolling Mill, Climax Molybdenum, Santa Fe and Public Service of New Jersey.

A mixed curb list included minor gains for American Cynamid "B," Humble Oil and Republic Aviation, offset by declines in Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil and Lake Shore Mines.

Rail Bonds Higher

The bond market had the benefit of good buying among low-priced rails and an assortment of specialties today and prices were generally higher.

A feature of late dealings was renewed interest in obligations of the Lehigh Valley and other roads which have disputed with the State of New Jersey certain tax charges. A committee report has been released recommending a reduction of the State's imposts against carriers.

Prominent on the upside were Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Rock Island General 4s, Baltimore & Ohio Convertible 6s, New Haven Collateral 6s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

International Mercantile Marine 6s developed strength under only moderate demand arising from improved earnings prospects. Consolidated Edison 3½s and International Paper 5s attracted a fair following.

Moving narrowly in either direction were, among others, Western Union 5s, Standard Oil (N. J.) 2¾s, Goodrich 4¼s, Armour 4s and American Telephone 3¼s.

U. S. Governments maintained a fairly steady market in both the stock exchange and over-the-counter.

Australia 5s moved up around a point but small losses were fairly frequent in the foreign department.

Electric Institute Is Expected To Register With SEC

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power circles said it was probable the Edison Electric Institute would register with the Securities & Exchange Commission under the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

The institute is a statistical, fact-finding and service organization for the electric power and light industry. The matter of its status with regard to the Holding Company Act arose when one of its members, Engineers Public Service Co., listed dues paid the institute under the classification of service charges. This resulted in an SEC investigation into the nature of services performed by the institute and conclusions that the organization did properly come under the Act.

It was understood in utility circles the SEC had notified the institute it would issue a show cause order unless registration was effected in the immediate future. Trustees of the institute are discussing informally the problems involved in placing the organization under the jurisdiction of the governmental agency. They are due to meet next week.

A law firm engaged by the institute to determine its status in the matter was understood to have advised it to register as a service organization.

There are a number of power and light associations in various sections of the country whose status with regard to the Holding Company Act might be affected by the Edison Electric Institute's case. They include the American Gas Association, the Arkansas Utilities Association, the Pacific Coast Electric Association, the Rocky Mountain Electrical League, the Southeastern Electrical Exchange and the Missouri Valley Electric Association.

Improved Undertone In London Market

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—The stock market closed with a better undertone today with industrials recovering most of an earlier setback as traders considered the latest governmental proposals concerning nonessential industries. Balkan uncertainties again reduced trading to a minimum, however.

The gilt-edged group gained slightly under support throughout.

The foreign bond section was mainly firmer but business was largely professional.

Kaffirs were fractions higher. Oils were dull.

Dollar securities were in demand near the end, especially International Nickel and Canadian Pacific.

Domestic rails were features.

Rubber shares were practically unchanged.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 1
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	1	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way E Ap	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (⅛)	3	4½	4½	4½	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 3
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 4
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	M'r 1
25⅜	19⅜	Alleg Lud (1¼e)	2	21	21	21	M'r 4
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
165	144⅞	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	147	146	147	+1
11⅛	10¾	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb24
13¾	11⅜	Allied Mills (1e)	7	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74	74	74	— ½
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1¼e)	15	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
17¾	15¾	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	M'r 4
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Feb28
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	45	45	45	— ⅝
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	7	46⅛	45	45⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	2	35	35	35	
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	8	84½	84	84	— ½
185	178⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	180	180	180	Feb27
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	3	25⅜	25	25	M'r 3
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	5	59	58½	58½	— ½
23½	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	5	20	19¾	20	M'r 4
115	107¾	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Feb26
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109	109	109	
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 4
6½	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	M'r 4
12⅝	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	8	12⅛	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
17⅜	13½	Am Encaus Til	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4¼	3¾	Am European	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 4
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	9	14¼	13½	14¼	Feb28
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	M'r 3
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 3
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	13	35	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
4⅜	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 4
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47	47	47	
1¾	1⅜	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (⅝e)	3	20¼	20	20¼	Feb26
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	M'r 4
13¼	12½	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb25
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	5	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	M'r 4
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	2	13	13	13	M'r 4
3⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	3	3	3	M'r 3
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	17	17	17	— ¼
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	36	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	3	41	40⅝	41	+1
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	11	34¼	33¾	34¼	M'r 4
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (¼e)	32	14⅜	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
7	5⅜	Am Saf R (.80)	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 4
8¾	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	Feb26
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	11	39½	39	39	—1⅛
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	3	143½	142¾	142¾	— ⅛
54	50	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	M'r 3
28½	21	Am Stl F (¾g)	3	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10	10	10	
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	15	15	15	+ ¼
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84	84	84	M'r 3
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Feb26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	19	160⅞	160¼	160¾	— ⅜
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	4	68	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	69	68⅞	69	
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	— ¼
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	4	5¾	5½	5½	
99½	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	3	6¾	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅜
60½	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅜
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22¼	Anaconda (½g)	33	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	7	10¼	10	10¼	Feb28
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb27
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb25
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	— ⅛
5½	4½	Armour Ill	4	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	53	53	53	
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	29¾	29½	29½	+ ½
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅛g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb27
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	4	4½	4½	4½	M'r 4
7⅝	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	87	87	87	M'r 3
35⅛	34½	Associates (2a)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb27
24⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	25	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	7	64½	64	64⅜	+ ⅜
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	7	15⅜	14⅞	15	
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	Feb28
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	5	18½	18½	18½	
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	M'r 4
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	9	7	6⅞	7	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ¼
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 1
27⅜	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb27
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	6	15⅛	15	15	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	14	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	M'r 4
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	3	8¾	8¼	8⅜	M'r 4
7½	6½	Barker Br (⅜e)	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	M'r 3
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅜	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	19	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb28
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb26
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	20	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	8	20	20	20	+ ⅛
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Feb28
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 3
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	19	78⅜	76⅛	76½	—1¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	26½	26½	26½	+1½
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	5	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Feb26
18⅜	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	9	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 4
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	8	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	4	18	17⅝	18	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35½	35½	35½	M'r 3
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	Feb28
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (⅜e)	8	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	6	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38	38	38	M'r 4
44½	39	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	M'r 1
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb26
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	12	6	6	6	
14½	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
12⅜	9¾	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	13	10⅛	10¼	10½	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	3	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ¼
33	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	32	31½	32	+1
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	M'r 3
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	Feb27
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅝	4¾	4¾	
21⅜	20	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 4
4¾	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3½	3½	3½	
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'r 4
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	
		C					
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 4
53	51⅜	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	M'r 4
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 4
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'r 3
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+ ⅛
50½	43⅛	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	44⅛	44	44	— ½
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	5	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅝	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'r 4
2⅜	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'r 3
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb25
6⅛	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	4	30½	29¾	29¾	M'r 4
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 4
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	4	19	19	19	+ ¼
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44½	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	19	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	
102½	96⅜	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 3
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
2	1½	Chi & E Ill A	3	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
H		Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 4
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 4
14⅜	9⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	M'r 4
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39	39	39	M'r 1
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb19
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 3
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 4
⅜	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 3
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1½e)	1	11	11	11	M'r 3
2⅞	1⅞	Childs Co	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 4
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	29	65⅝	64⅜	64⅝	—1½
10¾	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	3	10	10	10	
3	2⅜	City Stores	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb25
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ⅜g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28¼	28	28	Feb14
30½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	32	30½	29½	29½	— ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	1	31	31	31	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	94½	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
62⅛	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4½)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅜
30¼	24⅝	Collins & A 2½g	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
20	15	Col Fuel&I ⅓g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 3
21⅜	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19	18½	18½	M'r 4
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 4
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	3	4	4	4	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅝
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 4
24⅞	22⅝	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅝
80½	75	Col Carb (1g)	2	76¾	76	76	—1
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Feb18
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	36¾	36⅛	36¾	+ ¼
110	105	ComTev pf(4¼)	5	105⅛	105	105	M'r 4
11⅜	8⅝	Coml Solv (¼e)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	51⅞	51	51	M'r 4
30⅜	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	3	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
4	3	Conde Nast(⅛g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb26
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	3	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	1	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
7⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (½e)	10	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	12	21¾	21½	21⅝	
107⅜	105	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	105½	105	105	
⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 4
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	M'r 3
3⅛	2⅝	Cons Laundries	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 4
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (⅛g)	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
1	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb27
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3½	3½	M'r 4
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 1
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	M'r 4
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	5	14½	14	14	— ¼
9⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	1	8	8	8	M'r 4
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	¼	¼	¼	
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	— ¼
40½	36	Cont Can (1½g)	1	37½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅜
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ¾
4½	2⅞	Cont Motors	13	3	2⅞	3	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	15	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	19¼	19	19	M'r 3
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	5	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52	52	Feb18
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
47¾	37⅞	Coty Inc (⅛e)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	M'r 3
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 3
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	3	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	7	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
27⅝	22⅜	Crown C&S(1⅛e)	1	24	24	24	
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41	41	41	Feb27
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel (½g)	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	17	40⅞	40	40	— ¼
98½	84½	Crucible pf (5)	1	89	89	89	Feb25
4⅜	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	13	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
16½	13⅜	Cudahy Pack	1	13¼	13⅜	13	— ¾
25	21½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	Feb25
1⅞	1⅜	Curtis Publish	7	1½	1⅜	1½	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Banks Warned To Mold Plans To New Order

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP) — Bankers were warned today that they must mold their operations to fit a changing world if they are to survive against new forms of competition.

This admonition was the recurring theme of speakers before the Eastern Regional Conference of the American Bankers Association.

P. D. Houston, President of the association and Chairman of the Board of American National Bank, Nashville, Tenn., told the delegates: "We have been caught up in a vast wave of centralization which has swept away many of our moorings and greatly complicated our operations.

Likely to Continue

"This centralization movement will probably continue during the war emergency. . . .

"During the past 10 years, centralized, national controls have been superimposed on the existing state controls. New centralized agencies have been created, some to supervise and regulate and some to compete.

"With some of them we have to work; with others we have to compete. But we have to live with them all. And always we have to understand them and adjust ourselves to their existence and to their activity."

Gwilym A. Price, President of Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co., Pittsburgh, said: "Every banker must consider the possibility that the world-wide war . . . will be followed by an equally tremendous period of reconstruction. . . .

"In recent years, banks have lost much of the business which once was theirs. Some types of banking service have practically disappeared. New competitors have sprung up and have entered fields which we once regarded as safely ours.

New Problems

"Many customers who formerly depended upon us have learned to do without us. Banks face new and multiplied problems. We have moved out of a seller's market and into a buyer's market, and the transition has not been pleasant.

"In this buyer's market in which we find ourselves, of which excess reserves, uninvested funds, low interest rates, and Government competition are such marked symptoms we must be just as ready as other businessmen are to change our habits of thought and of action.

"We must be ready to extend additional and more comprehensive services to larger and more varied groups in our communities. We must be ready to finance, not only for production, but also for distribution and consumption."

Bank delegates were present from Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Wheeling Steel Corp. $30,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va., filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $30,000,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds, Series B, due March 1, 1966.

Proceeds, together with part of $6,000,000 which the company proposes to borrow from banks, will be applied to the redemption at 105 per cent of $31,500,000 principal amount of 4½ per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds, Series A, within 60 days after delivery of the new bonds. The company said that it would add to its working capital that part of the bank loans not needed for the redemption. Accrued interest on the series A bonds will be paid out of the company's general funds.

Kuhn, Loeb & Company, New York, headed a long list of underwriters.

Italian Bond Issue Subscriptions Rise

ROME (AP)—Subscriptions to the new Italian government bond issue have reached 18,016,842,500 lire, or more than $908,000,000, the Rome radio announced.

This is 4,533,254 lire more than was subscribed to a similar bond issue a year ago, the announcement said.

Curb Exchange Seat Price Lowest in Over 22 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of membership in the New York Curb Exchange dropped on Tuesday to the lowest level since the exchange gave up its boisterous outdoors market on Broad Street for modern quarters in its own skyscraper on Trinity Place in Wall Street district. That was more than 22 years ago.

Arrangements for the sale of six memberships were announced by the Board of Governors, three to go at $1,200 each and three at $1,000. The previous sale was $2,500 on Feb. 19.

Five of the memberships involved, the exchange said, were ordered transferred because the owners were in arrears on dues and other charges. The sixth was the property of a member who was expelled from the exchange last Monday.

American Radiator Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. and domestic subsidiaries reported for 1940 net profit of $7,349,611, equal to 76 cents a common share, compared with $3,712,193, or 34 cents, in 1939.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 4s '54-'44	112.12	112.12	112.12
5 2s '50 '48 reg	104.1	104.1	104.1
1 2½s '53-'49	108.21	108.21	108.21
1 2½s '52- 50	105.30	105.30	105.30
3 2¼s '58- 54	103.31	103.31	103.31

New York City Bonds

69 3s '80	101	100¾	101

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	100	100	100
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	80	80	80
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st.	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
9 Am & Wor P 5s 2030	54⅜	54½	54⅜
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Am Int 5½s '49	101	101	101
10 Am T & T 3½s '43	103⅛	103¼	103¼
6 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
7 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109	109	109
2 Am WW&E 6s75	109½	109	109
1 Arm Del 4s57	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Arm Del 4s55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 AT&SF 4s95	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s95 st	89½	89½	89½
2 AT&SF 4½s48	104	104	104
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Atl&Birm 4s33	12	12	12
7 A C Line 5s 45	80¼	80	80
9 Atl G&W I 5s59	84¼	84	84¼
6 B&O 1st mtg 4&5s	68	67¼	68
22 B&O 95 st A	47	47¾	47¾
12 B&O 95 st C	49¼	49	49
25 B&O 2000 st D	47¾	47½	47½
23 B&O 96 st F	42¾	42½	42¾
236 B&O cv 60 st	21¾	21	21½
1 B&O 4s 48	65½	64⅞	65½
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s51 st	56	56	56
1 B&O SW 5s 41 st	46¾	46¾	46¾
5 B&O T C 4s59	53½	53½	53½
3 Bell T Pa 5s 48B	112	112	112
1 Beth Stl 3s60	102	101¾	101¾
21 Boston&Me 4½s70	22½	21⅞	22½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	67	67	67
13 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110	109⅞	110
8 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	74	73½	74
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s66	106½	106½	106½
1 Can Sou 8s 62	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Can Nat Rys 4½s 56	92	92	92
1 Can Pac 5s 54	73	73	73
1 Can Pac 4s perp	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 Caro C&O 4s 65	106	106	106
1 Celanese 3s 55	98	98	98
10 Cen of Ga 5s 55 C	1½	1½	1½
20 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	7½	7½	7½
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	60¼	60¼	60¼
7 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	50¼	50	50
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69¼	9¼	69¼
1 Cen P Thtru Sh L 4s 45	64½	64½	64½
26 Cen R R N J 5s 87	15	14⅜	15
12 Cen R R N J 4s 87	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87¼	87½
1 C&O 4½s 92	131½	131½	131½
7 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	82	81¾	82
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91⅞	91½	91⅞
1 Chi&EIll inc 97	24½	24½	24½
67 Chic Gt West 4s 59	34	33¾	33¾
66 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	7	7	7
13 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 CM&SP 4½s 89 F	36	36	36
1 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	36½	36½	36½
3 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	36½	36½	36½
7 CM&SP gen 4s 89	36	35¾	36
5 Chi&NW 5½s 37	23¾	23⅞	23¾
15 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13	12⅞	13
77 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	20¼	20	20¼
2 Chi&NWcv 5½s 49	11¾	11¾	11¾
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	13	12⅝	13
23 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	13	12¾	13
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	19	19	19
1 Chi&NW 3½s 87	18½	18½	18½
12 CRI&P 4½s 52A	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
25 CRI&Pac 4½s 52A ct	8½	8½	8½
4 CRI&P 4s 88	17	16⅞	17
2 CRI&P ctse 88 reg	13½	13½	13½
22 CRI&P rfg 4½s 34	9¼	9	9¼
9 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
5 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	94	94	94
5 Childs Co 5s 43	29½	29½	29½
1 Cin Un Term 3¼s 71	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57	57	57
10 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	78½	78½	78½
1 CO F&I 5s 70	78	78	78
5 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	104½	104¼	104½
6 Bolumbia G 3s 52 May	104½	104	104¾
5 Columbia G 3s 1961	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 ComlMach inc 69 ww	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 46	104	104	104
2 Son Edis 3½s 48	106	106	106
10 Con Rys 4s 56	20¾	20¾	20¾
8 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
9 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110	110	110
11 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107½	107	107½
11 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	96½	96¼	96¼
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	16½	16¾	16½
19 Cuba RR 7½s 46	18	18	18
6 Cuba RR 6s 46	18	18	18
2 Cuba RR 5s 42	18¼	18¼	18¼
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	49	48¾	48¾
1 Del P&L 4½s 71	107	107	107
1 D&RG West 5s 78	69	69	69
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Ed Ill NY 5s 95	150	150	150
15 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Erie rfg 5s 67	18½	18	18
12 Erie gen lien 4s 96	44¼	44	44
4 Erie cv 4s 53 B	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 Erie & Jer 6s 55	82½	82½	82½
5 Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	102½	102½	102½
64 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¾	9¼	9¼
50 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9	9	9
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	68¼	68¼	68¼
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	87	86¾	87
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4 Gt Nor 5s 73	97¾	97¼	97¾
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	108	108	108
6 Gt Ner 4s 46 G	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95½	95½	95½
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83	82	83
5 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	64½	64½	64½
5 Gulf M&O inc 2015	39½	39¼	39½
1 Housatonic 5s 37	60	60	60
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	28½	28½	28½
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	47	47
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¼	12	12
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	40¼	40¼	40¼
24 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42	41¾	41¾
16 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	40¼	40	40
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	49¾	49¾	49¾
30 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
17 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40½	40½	40½
1 Ill Steel 3½s 61	105½	105½	105½
5 Int Gt or aj 6s 52	1	1	1
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	10¼	10¼	10¼
88 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	86¾	83	86⅛
1 Int Paper 6s 55	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Int Paper 5s 47	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
60 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¾	42¼	42¼
2 Int T&T 5s 55	45	44¼	44¾
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '38	36	36	36
1 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	35	35	35
8 K C South 5s '50	69¼	69	69
1 K C South 3s '50	64	64	64
20 K C Term 4s '60	108½	107¾	108
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59	59	59
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	94½	94½	94½
1 Leh & NY 4s '45	41	41	41
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	64	64	64
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	38	38	38
6 Leh Val H Term 5s '54 45	44¾	45	
33 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	27½	26⅞	27½
33 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24	23	24
76 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23	22	22½
1 Leh Val Term 5s '51	50	50	50
8 Libby McNeL 4s '55	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	120½	120½	120½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97	96¾	97
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Louisville & Ark 5s '69	85¼	85	85¼
1 LouisN 4½s 2003	97½	97½	97½
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	88½	88½	88½
10 Louis & N 3½s '50 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Marion StShov 6s '47 st	90	89	90
8 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	107½	107	107
24 Mead Corp 4½s '55	106½	106¼	106¼
3 Mich Cen 4½s '79	64	64	64
5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104¾	104½	104¾
15 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	2	2	2¼
42 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	11	9⅞	10⅞
63 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜
159 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11¼	10⅜	11¼
97 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	18¾	17¾	18
34 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4¾	4¼	4¼
80 M-K-T 4½s '78	16⅜	15½	16¼
73 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝
30 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	15½	15¼	15¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21¾	21¾	21¾
99 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 Fct	21¼	21¼	21¼
33 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22¾	22¼	22¾
50 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21¾	21¼	21¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	21	21	21
59 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38¾	37½	37½
12 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	33¾	32⅞	33¾
18 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38	37½	37¾
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	104½	104½	104½
10 N Eng R R 5s '45	53	53	53
5 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123¼	123¼	123¼
5 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	124½	124½	124½
1 NJ P&L 4½s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 NOGtNor 5s 83	74	74	74
5 N O Pug Sv 5s 52A	105½	105½	105½
1 N Orl Term 6s 53	69½	69	69
3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	39	38½	39
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64⅝	64⅜	64½
30 NYC 4¼s 2013A	58¼	57⅞	57⅞
2 NYC cn 4s 98	62	62	62
28 NYC 3¼s 46	94½	93⅝	94½
3 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61	61	61
22 NYC&HR 4s 42	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	84½	84½	84½
7 NYChi&StL 6s 41	95	95	95
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	69½	69½	69½
13 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	59¾	59¼	59¼
16 NY Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	121¼	121¼	121¼
5 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	55	55	55
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
81 NLNH&H cv 6s 48	24	23½	23½
80 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	40	39½	40
19 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23¼	23	23¼
17 NYNH&H 4s 55	22	21⅞	21⅞
29 NYNH&H 4s 56	22¼	21½	22
3 NYNH&H 4s 57	3¾	4	4¼
20 NYNH&H 3½s 54	21¼	21½	21½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	21	21	21
1 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 NY S&W gen 5s 40	10	10	10
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	92	92	92
6 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41 ct	91½	90½	91½
2 Nor[f & W 4s '96	126½	126½	126½
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	104¾	104¼	104¾
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¾	64½	64¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2041C	59	59	59
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	64¾	64¾	64¾
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	62½	62½	62½

Heads Paper Firm

R. H. M. Robinson

Elected President of the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. at the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the reorganized corporation. The directors were appointed Jan. 10 by Federal Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye, when he approved reorganization of the company which had been in federal bankruptcy since 1934. Mr. Robinson became managing receiver of the M. & O. in December, 1931, and in 1934, when the receivership was converted into a trusteeship, he was appointed managing trustee.

British-Owned U. S. Steel Stock Is Sold Quickly

NEW YORK (AP)—A block of 203,127 shares of common stock of the United States Steel Corporation was sold quickly after the close of the New York Stock Exchange March 4, and there were indications it may have represented the approximate halfway mark in the liquidation of $950,000,000 in British-owned American securities to raise cash for war supplies.

Dealers participating in the sale said it was the last of the British holdings in the shares of America's "big Steel," a popular American investment in the years when Europe acquired large interests in enterprises on this side of the Atlantic.

One of the largest over-the-counter transactions in listed securities in Wall Street history having a market value of around $11,600,000, it was also the biggest of the publicly known deals in the mass transfer of British holdings to American investors since the war-time shift began in September, 1939.

An extensive syndicate of investment houses and stock exchange firms, headed by Smith, Barney & Co., handled the offerings to the public at $57 a share, the final quotation for U. S. Steel on the exchange.

Thirty minutes after the books were opened, a 50 per cent oversubscription was announced. Many dealers, it was said, participated with the objective of placing small amounts with investors throughout the country. A discount of $1 a share was given to registered dealers.

Monsanto Chemical To Issue New Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Monsanto Chemical Company is filing a registration statement today with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, preparatory to the issuance of 75,000 shares of $4 cumulative preferred stock, Edgar M. Queeney, President, said, which are expected to be offered about March 14 by a syndicate headed by Smith, Barney & Co.

The proposed issue will be known as series C, and will bring to 175,000 the number of preferred shares issued by the company. The company has 1,241,694 shares of common stock outstanding. Proceeds from the new issue, according to Mr. Queeney, will be added to the cash funds of the company. The funds may be used in the expansion or improvement of present manufacturing facilities. In the last four years, Monsanto and its domestic subsidiaries have expanded about $21,000,000 for such purposes.

The consolidated earnings of Monsanto and its domestic subsidiaries in 1940 covered the dividend on the new issue and those on series A and B approximately seven times.

Wheat Prices Sag In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, March 5 (AP)—Wheat prices sagged about a cent a bushel today following release of crop experts' figures indicating current winter wheat conditions point to the possibility that 1941 production will pile a new surplus on the record breaking carryover from previous seasons.

Exporters reported approximately 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat were sold to Great Britain, bringing purchases for the week to around 5,000,000 bushels. No sales to Portugal or Spain could be confirmed.

Du Pont Plans Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. soon will double its capacity for the manufacture of transparent "lucite" methyl methacrylate sheeting, A. E. Pitcher, general manager of the plastics department, said here.

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
39 Nor Pac 4s '97	77½	77	77½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅞	42¾	42¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Ogden&LCha 4s '48	4	4	4
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116	116	116
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	116	116	116
6 Pac Gas & El 3¼s'8 6	109	108¾	109
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	94¾	94¾	94¾
10 Pen P&Li 4½s 74	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108½	108½	108½
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108¼	104⅞	108¼
11 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pen RR 4s 48	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94¼	94	94
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	65½	65½	65½
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Phila Co 5s 67	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
3 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4½	4¼	4½
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
15 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10 PCC&SL 5s 75B	110½	110⅝	110½
1 PCC&StL 4½s 77	102	102	102
6 Pitts & WVa 4½s '58 A	52	52	52
5 Pitt & WVa 4½s '59B	53	53	53
4 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	80	79¾	80
1 Potomac El P 3½s '66	108½	108½	108½
14 Pub Svc E&G 3½s '68	110½	110½	110½
10 Readg 4½s '97 A	80¾	80⅞	80¾
5 Readg 4½s '97 B	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	67½	67¼	67¼
1 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	102½	102½	102½
6 Republic Steel 5½s'54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104	103⅞	104
1 StLIM&SthR&G '33	66	66	66
61 StLIM&S 4s R&G'33ct	65½	64⅝	65½
1 StL Pco&NW5s'48	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Silesian-Am 7s '41	68¼	68¼	68¼
5 Simmons 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
14 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 So Bell T & T 3s '79	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
16 Sou Pac 4½s '68	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Sou Pac 4s '49	46¼	46¼	46¼
42 So Pac 4½s 69	46¼	46¼	46¼
18 So Pac rfg 4s '55	62	61⅝	61⅝
5 So Pac clt 4s '49	45¾	45¾	45¾
19 So Pac 4s '81	45¾	45¾	45¾
15 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49¾	49½	49¾
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	76½	76½	76½
3 South Ry 6½s '56	81¾	81½	81½
7 South Ry gen 6s '56	77	77	77
11 South Ry cn 5s '94	92¼	92¼	92¼
25 South Ry gen 4s '56	60¾	60½	60¾
1 South Ry Mem 5s '96	78	78	78
4 So Ry 4s St L '51	75	75	75
3 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104½	104½	104½
7 Studebaker cv 6s '45	102¾	102¼	102¾
3 Tex Corp 3s '65	105	104¾	105
4 Tex Corp 3s '59	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
4 Tex & Pac 5s '43	82½	82½	82½
4 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	69	68½	69
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	68	68	68
3 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	69	69	69
6 Third Ave aj 5s '60	19¾	19¾	19¾
7 Third Ave 4s 60	59½	59	59½
1 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	96	96	96
2 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Un Pac 4s aj 80	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	83	83	83
1 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	92	92	92
3 U S Steel 1.75 '46	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s '44	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Utah P&L 5s '44	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
35 Wabash 1st 5s '39	47¼	44½	47⅜
7 Wabash 2d 5s '39	15	14½	15
1 Wabash 5s '76 D	17	17	17
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	94	49	94
1 West Shore 4s 2361	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	109¼	109	109¼
11 Westn Md 3½s '77 A	103¼	102⅞	103¼
1 Westn Md 4s '52	93¾	93	93
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Western Un 5s '51	77¾	77¾	77¾
15 Western Un 5s '60	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Western Un 4½s '50	74¾	74¾	74¾
20 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½

Foreign Bonds

2 Antwerp 5s '58	15	15	15
2 Adriatic El 7s '52	25	25	25
5 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	61¼	60⅝	61¼
5 Argentine 4½s'48	81	80½	81
38 Australia 5s '57	50⅞	50	50⅞
2 Bavaria 6½s '45	19½	19½	19½
2 Berlin City 6½s '50	19½	19½	19½
1 Brazil 8s '41	19	19	19
9 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16½	16⅜	16½
5 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16½	16½
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17½	17½	17½
1 Brisbane 6s '50	62	62	62
1 Buen A 4¾s '57	46¾	46⅝	46¾
1 Buen A 4¾s Aug '76	46	46	46
1 Buen A 4¾s Apr '76	48	48	48
11 Buen A 4¾s '75	52	51	52
2 Canada 5s '52	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
2 Canada 4s '60	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s'61asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Chile Mtg

Commerce and Finance

January Export Data Featured by Big Jump in Aircraft Sales

Business and Industry

Axis Verdict Awaited On Ship Seizures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile's expropriation of three Danish vessels has aroused the keen interest of all South American countries with Axis-controlled ships sheltering in their ports. Argentina was the first to threaten action along this line but the Buenos Aires and other governments are now awaiting the foreign verdict before following the Chilean lead.

The three refugee ships, whose immediate fate may prove a test case for North as well as South America, are the Frida, Lota and Helga, anchored in Talcahuano. They were declared of "public utility" for the duration of the war and the Chilean flag hoisted without resistance. The captains handed in a written protest and this was supplemented by representations through the local Legation.

Chile is busy taking an inventory of the ships and arranging their crews while the diplomatic tussle proceeds. The British and German Ambassadors have been frequent callers at the Foreign Ministry while the Chancellor, Señor Manuel Bianchi, has been in constant communication with President Pedro Aguirre. Danish diplomatic activity is discounted because it is under German influence.

To Carry Mutton

An early British reaction was that the Chilean measure would be opposed if it resulted in financial benefits for German-controlled Denmark. La Hora, a newspaper in close touch with the Government, objected to this "unjustified opposition," overlooking the possibility that the expropriation may have been prompted from London. The British, at least indirectly, have encouraged South American authorities to consider seizure of sheltered shipping. It would suit them, too, for when idle tonnage is set to work, wherever it may be, automatically it eases their problems of ocean carriage.

Something occurred immediately after the Chilean decre which suggested that the British were neither surprised nor annoyed. It was indicated that the Danish vessels, built for the freezer trade, would be employed for the carriage of Chilean Patagonian mutton through the Magellan Straits and around to Buenos Aires, whence the meat could be transshipped to England.

This would suit both countries. The Chilean meat export business has been in a bad way since British shipping difficulties were increased. The crisis would be partially resolved by taking the Patagonian mutton to a port where British carriers make regular calls. The arrangement may have been worked out in advance or is a conciliatory Chilean gesture.

The Nazis are fully alive to the dangers for them. Their diplomacy has won and lost valuable points in South America during this war, but the issue here involved is considered of more importance than that of the Graf Spee pocket battleship in Montevideo. If a precedent is established in Chile, German and Italian, as well as Danish shipping may be seized throughout the Americas. Practically speaking, it would mean the gain of several hundred thousand tons for the British.

Nazi Attitude in Doubt

International law, as practised hitherto, does not recognize transfer of ownership to a neutral flag during war, if either belligerent is prejudiced by the action. The British Navy, which has several units in South American waters, would doubtless be ordered to intervene if necessary. So far, however, there is no evidence that the British have been or will be prejudiced. The question remains is what the Germans will or can do if they are the losers.

However the belligerents may be affected and whatever the results the Chileans are satisfied to have called international attention to the serious effect of the shipping shortage on the economy of small neutral countries. The decree points out that available national and neutral tonnage is not sufficient to maintain essential commerce and that "the only possible way of satisfying this urgent and public necessity" is to "use the tied-up foreign merchant ships which have been sheltering in Chilean ports for several months."

The decree is so worded, that, if the present test succeeds, its terms can be applied to other than Danish ships. That is why neighboring American Powers are closely following the practical results of the decree. Chile has promised "opportune" indemnification to the owners of seized ships and for the officers and crew if these do not care to continue aboard under another, temporary flag.

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Heads Sales Drive

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Harold Graves

Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, named to head the forthcoming drive to sell billions of dollars worth of savings stamps, certificates and bonds to the public to finance the defense program.

'Educational Orders' For Gas Masks Given To Five Companies

WASHINGTON (AP) — "Educational orders" designed to train five firms to make civilian type gas masks were awarded today by the War Department, which also announced plans to build a $1,000,000 factory to produce charcoal for masks.

The Governmnt-owned charcoal factory, to be erected at Fostoria, Ohio, will be operated by the National Carbon Company. Charcoal is used in the masks to absorb harmful gases.

The Army gives small so-called "educational orders" to factories in order to familiarize them with manufacture of a product which it may want to order in quantity later.

Those for gas masks went to the Kemper-Thomas Company, Cincinnati, $12,500; Sprague Specialties Company, North Adams, Mass., $6,250; Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company, Detroit, $6,250; Pittsburgh Store & Fixture Company, Blairsville, Pa., $6,250; B. K. B. Company, Los Angeles, $6,250.

The masks, costing less and differing in some respects from those issued to men in the armed services, were described as designed to provide protection against gas for non-combatants remaining in areas under military jurisdiction and control.

The War Department added in an official announcement that the mask was "of a type which the War Department believes would be suitable for general civilian use."

"It provides protection against all known war gases in the same manner as does the service gas mask issued the troops but is not designed for the long life and rugged use of the service gas mask," the announcement said.

G. E. to Reopen Idle Plant in Mass

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—General Electric Company announced it will open its former motor plant at Taunton, Mass., idle since 1920, for the manufacture of plastic molded parts.

The plant, expected to begin operations within four months, will employ 400, produce more than half the capacity of the main Pittsfield, Mass., plant. Other company plastic plants are in Lynn, Mass., Meriden, Conn., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

U. S. Exports In January Up; Imports Lower

WASHINGTON (AP) — Aircraft exports reached $40,900,000 in January, a record total.

The Commerce Department reported that the value of such exports had increased $8,800,000 over the closing month of 1940.

Aircraft was reported rapidly becoming the principal single item of sale to foreign nations, particularly the British Empire.

The Department said 1941 foreign trade started off in January with $370,082,000 in exports and $241,992,000 in imports.

The export excess of $128,090,000 was slightly higher than in recent months. In December, exports had been $322,317,000 and imports $253,082,000. The export total, however, was slightly under the average for last year, while the import total was about average.

With war conditions dominating foreign trade, the export total continued to reflect increasing percentages of nonagricultural merchandise. Such exports increased $6,000,000 over December while agricultural exports declined $4,000,000.

In contrast with most industrial commodities, exports of heavy iron and steel and metal-working machinery declined slightly.

Among imported items, decreases were shown for rubber, tin, whisky, furs, newsprint and flax manufactures. Imports of coffee, sugar, cattle and raw wool increased.

January exports including reexports compare with January, 1940 in thousands of dollars:

	1940	1941
Total	360,584	317,953
Crude materials	82,356	16,092
Cotton, unmanufactured	59,884	3,120
Tobacco, unmanufactured	6,075	3,333
Coal	3,602	3,505
Crude petroleum	5,968	2,268
All other crude materials	6,827	3,866
Crude foodstuffs	7,257	2,887
Wheat	455	35
Corn	3,514	578
Vegetables, fresh and dried	1,164	693
Apples, fresh	307	109
Oranges	514	712
Other fresh fruits	474	386
All other crude foodstuffs	889	574
Manufactured foodstuffs	20,448	10,859
Meat products	5,119	969
Lard, including neutral lard	1,870	884
Dairy products (except fresh milk)	567	1,180
Fish, canned, prepared, etc.	1,657	1,310
Milled rice, including brown, broken and screenings	704	1,054
Wheat flour	1,805	1,496
Vegetables, canned and prepared	1,118	401
Dried and evaporated fruits	1,605	615
Canned fruits	1,392	97
Sugar and related products	1,911	1,011
All other manufactured foodstuffs	2,630	1,942
Semi-manufactures	75,832	69,989
Leather	1,167	921
Naval stores, gums and resins	1,422	619
Sawed timber	449	518
Boards, planks, etc.	2,006	2,176
Wood pulp	853	1,585
Gas and fuel oil	3,038	2,560
Iron and steel semi-manufactures	24,835	27,778
Iron and steel scrap	3,567	903
Steel ingots, billets, bars, rods, etc	6,313	16,110
Plates, sheets and skelp	5,813	5,949
Tin plate and taggers' tin	7,411	1,087
Ferro-alloys, ores and metals	1,643	1,066
Aluminum semi-manufactures	2,475	624
Copper (ingots, plates, rods)	15,669	3,913
Brass and bronze semi-manufactures	1,166	4,091
Coal-tar products	2,895	2,661
Industrial chemicals	4,206	5,106
Pigments	1,368	1,515
All other semi-manufactures	12,640	15,169
Finished manufactures	174,690	218,126
Rubber manufactures	3,233	3,539
Automobile casings	1,445	1,824
Tobacco manufactures	1,215	1,515
Cotton manufactures	5,579	5,635
Cotton cloth, duck and tire fabric	3,688	3,805
Rayon manufactures	1,556	1,782
Wood manufactures advanced	919	942
Paper and manufactures	4,029	5,049
Gasoline	6,321	6,029
Lubricating oils	10,006	4,840
Glass and glass products	1,035	1,582
Steel-mill manufactures	9,599	12,014
Iron and steel advanced manufactures	4,925	6,856
Electrical machinery and apparatus	9,508	11,231
Radio apparatus	1,795	1,794
Industrial machinery	28,897	42,931
Construction and conveying machinery	1,638	2,801
Metal-working machinery	14,513	25,440
Office appliances	1,984	1,442
Agricultural machinery and implements	3,389	4,962
Motor trucks and busses (new)	6,211	8,202
Passenger cars (new)	7,813	3,875
Automobile parts for assembly	6,133	6,941
Automobile parts for replacement	3,608	4,116
Airplanes (land planes and seaplanes powered and without engines)	17,874	27,486
Engines for aircraft	3,314	5,710
Merchant vessels	1,685	6,181
Medicinals and pharmaceuticals	2,208	2,933
Explosives, fuses, etc.	853	1,585
Scientific and prof. instruments	1,241	1,516
Firearms & ammunition, etc.	830	6,836
All other finished mfrs.	32,404	32,467

U. S. Oil Use Twice World Total

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States last year used almost twice as much petroleum and its substitutes as all the rest of the world combined, it was reported to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers by J. W. Ristori, V. R. Garfias and R. V. Whetsel, statisticians of Cities Service Co.

They found the United States consumed 1,330,000,000 barrels of oil and substitutes. They estimated that foreign nations used 675,885,000 barrels for civil purposes and had 221,225 barrels left over for military use or possible storage.

They pointed out that their estimates concerning consumption and production for belligerent countries were "highly conjectural" and they had been forced to assume "that the rate of civil consumption in these countries has declined 80 per cent since the German occupation or the effect of the war made itself felt."

The United States, the three experts said, produced 88,100,000 barrels more of petroleum and substitutes last year than it consumed. Foreign nations were believed to have produced about 171,825,000 barrels more than their civilian requirements and to have obtained about 49,400,000 additional barrels from the United States.

The estimate indicated that Germany produced 6,700,000 barrels of crude oil and 20,000,000 barrels of substitutes last year. Rumania produced crude oil and substitutes totaling 44,800,000 barrels, France 4,100,000 barrels and Hungary 1,900,000 barrels. This gave Germany combined available sources of about 77,500,000 barrels in a year.

The civilian consumption of Germany, it was estimated, was about 35,000,000 barrels in 1940, with the French civilian consumption 17,000,000 in the 5½ months before German control and 4,500,000 during the rest of the year.

High Level of February Auto Output Expected to Be Held

DETROIT (AP)—Having produced approximately 510,000 new passenger cars and trucks last month, the motorcar industry's assembly plants is expected to maintain the high level of output as long as men and material continue available.

The February volume established a new record for that month. Previously the 497,000 vehicles manufactured in February, 1929, had been the high mark for the second month of the year.

Barring major labor troubles and a possible sudden curtailment of available materials the March production volume probably will equal that of February.

The car manufacturers are concerned right now with the possibility that changes to alternate materials may be required earlier than had been expected. Already the production division of the industry is moving to replace aluminum parts with other metals. Several other metals normally used in passenger car output also will have to be diverted to national defense requirements.

Retail sales, although definite figures have not been made public recently by the major companies, are known to have held at a level considerably higher than at any like period in more than a decade.

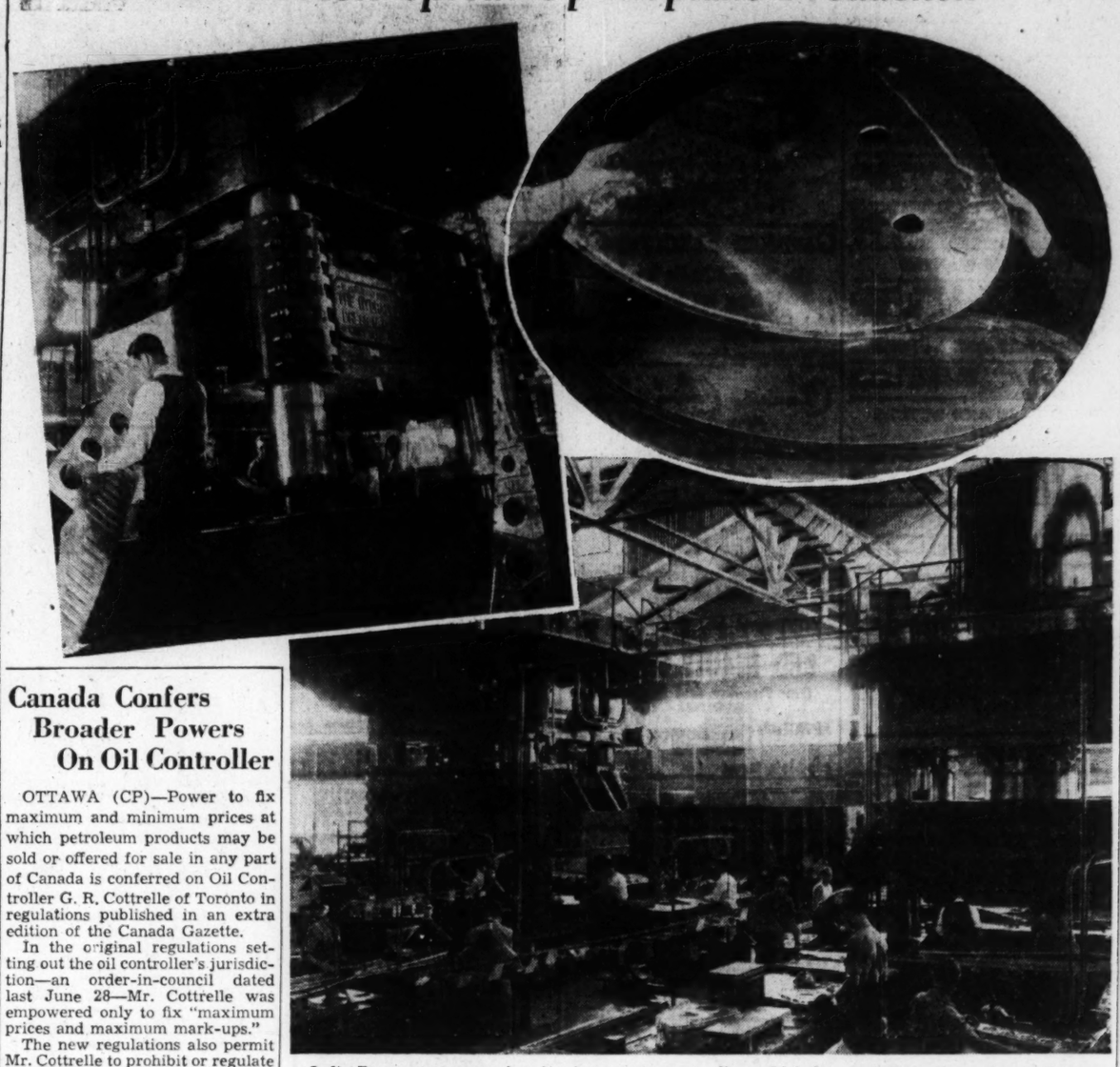
Retailers as well as manufacturers agree that much of the demand now manifest is based on the conviction that retail prices are bound to go up.

Used cars, according to advices from the field to home officers here, continue to move in steady volume at most centers.

Bullard Co. Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Helping supply the record-breaking demand for machine tools in armament industries, the Bullard Co. of Bridgeport, Conn., earned last year a net profit of $1,697,408, equal to $6.15 a share on the common stock, compared with $286,241, or $1.04 a share, in 1939, the company reported.

New Process Speeds Up Airplane Production



Left: Press crew preparing to stamp out another part. Finished parts are shown on right. Upper right: An airplane part made of aluminum alloy which has just been stamped out. Lower: General view of the impressive stamping room at the Douglas Aircraft Company plant.

Canada Confers Broader Powers On Oil Controller

OTTAWA (CP)—Power to fix maximum and minimum prices at which petroleum products may be sold or offered for sale in any part of Canada is conferred on Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle of Toronto in regulations published in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette.

In the original regulations setting out the oil controller's jurisdiction—an order-in-council dated last June 28—Mr. Cottrelle was empowered only to fix "maximum prices and maximum mark-ups."

The new regulations also permit Mr. Cottrelle to prohibit or regulate "any practice or mode of dealing in or with oil" which might tend to increase the price of oil or affect its orderly purchase, sale or distribution.

Mr. Cottrelle's power to fix or limit the quantity of oil which may be bought, sold or distributed is continued. The new regulations were drawn up at the oil controller's request.

The regulations give Mr. Cottrelle power to prohibit any person from negotiating or acquiring in any manner any real or personal property, including equipment, for use in drilling, manufacturing, processing, or distributing oil or using oil in any way.

Subject to approval of Munitions Minister C. D. Howe he may conduct any investigation to obtain information concerning the oil industry, and in such cases has all the powers of a commissioner under the Inquiries Act.

In addition to penalties previously provided for infraction of regulations, the controller may prohibit any person who contravenes the regulations from any dealings in or with oil or equipment.

Argentine 'Auction' Exchange Planned

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Argentine Exchange Control Commission will inaugurate an "auction" system providing foreign exchange for imports, particularly from the United States, on March 7, with the auctions once every two weeks thereafter. Trade experts said this system, by which the most important items of United States-Argentina commerce are controlled, would have the effect of further restricting United States sales here.

Among the products for which importers must submit sealed bids in order to obtain dollar exchange are automobiles, construction materials, electrical and radio materials, agricultural machinery and office machinery.

The system involves imports only from the United States, Canada, the Balkan countries and a few other nations which supply a little to Argentina.

Import restrictions already have dried up most of the automobile trade, with imports limited for the first three months to $2,000,000 worth of cars compared with $18,000,000 worth for all 1940.

Aluminum Tailored to Aircraft Needs by Monster Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA — Mass production of sheet-metal airplane parts of all sizes and shapes is playing an important part in America's aerial rearmament. The speeding up of much airplane manufacture is made possible through the Henry Guerin process which compresses rubber to the hardness of steel into various patterns of airplane parts of all sizes and shapes from which the final product is present, formed and cut into the required part.

When compressed under high pressure, the rubber is forced over as many parts and dies as are placed in the machine, the rubber sheet acting in eacch instance as the corresponding indented die.

Precision Machine

Requiring only semi-skilled workers, this process cuts aluminum alloy sheet and in the same operation forms and shapes it with swift machine precision into complex airplane parts.

At the Douglas plant here, the Guerin process is establishing new production records on the aviation industry's largest line of hydropresses. Factory officials have disclosed four giant hydro-presses are turning out military aircraft parts at an unprecedented rate, and accelerating toward a capacity output of more than 44,000 units every 24 hours, including parts as large as many produced in automotive plants.

To the 5,000 and 2,500-ton presses already in operation at the Santa Monica plant, there recently were added two new machines, of 650 and 250 tons capacity. This brought available pressure capacity to a phenomenal total of 16,800,000 pounds!

The Guerin Process

The two largest presses employ the Guerin process, while the others are of a special triple-acting type designed to perform deep-forming operations rapidly and efficiently.

Accompanying and supplementand the streamlining of production with the Guerin process has been the company's recent installation of scores of new machine tools, the placing of assembly jigs on tracks, and the streamilning of production lines to smooth and speed the flow of materials. Under a $340,000,000 backlog, nearly 22,000 employees are working around-the-clock in Douglas plants at Santa Monica and El Segundo, while construction proceeds night and day on the company's huge new "blackout" factory at Long Beach, whose completion will bring employment to 40,000.

NEW YORK (AP)—Aluminum, to the woman in the kitchen, has a prosaic, peaceful association with pots and pans.

But today it is a strategic war metal, prized more than gold because its light weight and strength have become essential to instruments of mobile warfare — airplanes, ships and land machines.

It is the first of the strategic metals to come under mandatory priority rule by Uncle Sam's defense planners. This means the pots and pans must yield to airplanes in competing for the available supply.

U. S. Output Jumps

The business history of Aluminum in the United States largely has been the story of the Aluminum Co. of America and its predecessor, the Pittsburgh Reduction Co.

To metal salesmen as well as military strategists, aluminum meant mobility. In the post-world-war decades it became the fastest-moving of the major metals in conquest of markets.

U. S. output in 1940 leaped to 412,000,000 pounds, nearly double the 1929 figure. Defense authorities estimate expansion projects under way or planned would double the 1940 output by the middle of next year.

Canada, supplying England, likewise is adding to its capacity fast, drawing upon its water power resources. U. S. and Canadian expansion, it was estimated in trade circles, points toward total North American capacity of at least 1,200,000,000 pounds.

Hitler got a head start in this race to produce for mobile warfare. Trade figures show Germany's alumnium output jumped from about 35,000,000 pounds in 1933 when the Nazis took control to around 441,000,000 in 1939.

Trade sources say Axis capacity has continued to increase. Some of the richest bauxite reserves in the world have come within the Axis economic sway, including those of Hungary, Yugoslavia and France.

Latest available output figures of such countries as France, Italy, Switzerland and Norway indicate, it was figured, condrental Europe's aluminum capacity ranges upward of 750,000,000 pounds, including Germany.

Russia, Japan Active

Russia and Japan likewise have been pushing aluminum expansion but the figures indicate the light metal contest mainly is western Europe pitted against the North American continent. England's has been comparatively moderate beside the soaring output of Canada and the United States.

Reynolds Metals, with RFC defense funds, is building two plants at Lister, Ala., near Sheffield, close to the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals in the TVA domain. Capacity is rated at 60,000,000 pounds annually, modest by comparison with Aluminum Company of America's capacity but interesting to business circles as an entering wedge which may become bigger.

A hint of Reynolds expansion was seen in recent announcement that the company had contracted for power in the Northwest to operate two additional plants.

Alcoa is pushing large new installations in the South and has entered the Northwest on a sizable scale.

Futures Market in Grease Wool Contracts Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—The membership of the wool associates of the New York Cotton Exchange has approved plans for the establishment of a futures market in grease wool contracts. It was expected trading would be inaugurated around March 17.

The grease wool contract will supplement the present market for wool tops, a semi-finished product.

Trade sources said the new contract would call for delivery in grease wool but in trading terms one contract would represent 6,000 pounds, clean weight basis.

Chicago Board Is Hard Hit By Drop in Sales

CHICAGO (AP)—Philip R. O'Brien, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, said that the shrinking volume of trade in the futures markets threatened Chicago's position in the world's grain market.

In an address prepared for delivery before the Chicago Association of Commerce, he said, "brokers and trading members of the exchange cannot long survive the economic pinch that has prevailed for several years.

"An easy flow of grain is linked inevitably with a broad, liquid futures market," he continued. "If present conditions continue, many now in the grain trade must desert the market and seek a living in other lines of agricultural endeavor.

"And it is no exaggeration, but a plain statement of fact, when I say that such an exodus would mean a substantial drying up of the market as far as its broad, general, useful service in the whole economy is concerned.

"It will surprise you to know that the average remuneration of broker and trader on the floor of the board of trade at the present time is less than that of skilled labor in industrial plants."

Mr. O'Brien urged co-operation between grain merchants and farmers and said that every effort was being made to tear down the wall of misunderstanding between the two groups.

"Some of the laws that have been enacted have worked extreme hardship upon the Board of Trade," he added, "and upon the entire grain trade, but in fairness we must recognize that these laws represented broad, general and sincere efforts to help solve the farm problem."

Jones Sees Rising Costs Unfavorable To Construction

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones said that rising costs "constitute an unfavorable factor" in an otherwise attractive prospect for 1941 construction activity. "Further advances may prevent the full potentialities of the situation from being realized," he said in a statement.

"A large volume of unfilled contracts for all types of construction was carried over from last year," Mr. Jones said, "and despite smaller defense awards in January, total awards continue to run well ahead of 1940."

He described the private residential construction outlook as favorable, with indications that the total would exceed the $2,200,000,000 of building in 1930 unless affected adversely by higher costs or restrictions resulting from the national defense program.

He estimated that, on the basis of present appropriations, construction of all kinds under the defense program would exceed $1,000,000,000.

Steel Industry's Pay Rolls Set New High in January

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute reported that January pay rolls of the steel industry set a new monthly peak at $96,234,000.

This compared with $91,233,000 in December and $82,827,000 in January, 1940. The previous record in monthly steel pay rolls, said the institute, was established in April, 1937, when $94,322,000 was paid out.

"Employment in steel plants," said the announcement, "likewise rose sharply during January to a total of 593,000 against 585,000 in December and 556,000 in January a year ago." The record high employment in the industry—603,000—was in August and September 1937.

Wage earning employees received an average of 86.6 cents per hour in January against 86.5 cents in the preceding month and 83.5 cents in January, 1940. An average of 39.2 hours per week was worked by wage earners against 37.6 in December and 37.1 in January a year ago.

Magnesium Placed On Priority Basis

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management placed magnesium under a mandatory priority system.

Officials said the step subjected the metal to the same controls imposed February 24 of aluminum and machine tools.

Top price of 11 cents a pound for mixed aluminum scrap sold by airplane manufacturers was fixed by the Defense Commission.

Notice of the price fixing was given to airplane manufacturers and scrap metal dealers in telegrams sent by C. A. Bishop, acting head of the commission's price section.

The price applies to mixed aluminum scrap released for sale to the dealers by an order of the Office of Production Management on February 28.

List of Legal Investments For Massachusetts Issued

R. L. Day & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges have just published a new edition of their comprehensive booklet setting forth a list of legal investments for Massachusetts Savings Banks, institutions for savings and trust companies in their savings departments. A feature of the current booklet is the designation of public utility bonds, of companies located outside the Commonwealth, which refund the Massachusetts deposit tax to savings banks to the extent of 6 per cent of the interest.

"In addition to the list of legal bonds in this booklet an effort has been made to give a certain amount of statistical information relative to the company itself as well as each individual issue," the firm states.

Pacific Gas & Electric

NEW YORK (AP)—Pacific Gas & Electric Co. in a preliminary report for 1940 showed net profit of $24,672,908, equal to $2.68 a share on the common stock, against $25,675,676, or $2.84 a share on the common in 1939.

Chemical Output At New Peak in '40

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States chemical industry pushed 1940 production to the highest levels in history, Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering said in the current issue.

Business last year, the trade magazine calculated, topped 1939's record output of $1,137,490,000 by about 15 per cent.

Exports rose to new peaks. Research and development were maintained despite threats of possible shortage of man-power. Chemical prices, according to the publication, stayed at lower levels than most other commodities.

Prospects for 1941 indicated another 15 per cent increase, the magazine added, provided the preparedness program continued without interruption.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR RENT or sale in Arizona, modern ranch home in beautiful location near Tucson Nogales Highway. For particulars Box F-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MOVING TO CALIFORNIA?
Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARS; LOW RATES
EMPIRE FREIGHT COMPANY
93 Huntington Avenue, Boston KEN. 4434

ROOMS TO LET

LOS ANGELES, Calif — Beautiful, sunny studio type; priv. bath and entrance, new furniture; patio and flowers. UNUSUAL; kitchen privileges, garage. 1016 S. Hayworth. Wy. 0138.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SPLENDID commission can be made by selling waterproof, stainproof, stringless aprons. Tablecloths to match. Also commercial line of aprons. Request catalogue "M." Marshel Co., 1236 Broadway, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 887-A, Indianapolis, Ind.

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood-styled outerwear garments made from Caltex original fabrics; many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are among those who make good incomes representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2124 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM SERVICE — Taxes, audits; books kept $2 weekly up; opened free. Matthew Laffer, 121 East 77th St., N. Y. C. REgent 4-5694.

ANTIQUES WANTED

ANTIQUES WANTED

Cash paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St. Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7868.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Madison at 73rd—Lady share lovely modern two-room kitchenette apartment; business girl. Phone evenings REgent 4-1792.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exclusive 8-room heated apartment; large living room with fireplace and bay window, library, dining room, kitchen, 3 chambers, 2 baths, maid's room and bath; modern in every respect; most exclusive house in Brookline. Call Longwood 3200, MRS. CLAPP, or Kirkland 9781, MR. KNIGHT.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Outstanding Values

'40 Ford Tudor, Radio . . . $525
'38 Chrysler Coupe, Heater. $395
'39 Ford Tudor $265

HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART, PARK SQUARE
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FASTIDIOUS?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
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WANTED—Summer camp, Marblehead, Beverly or Nahant section; near water; moderately priced. Box E-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL — DUAL CONTROLS
1065 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Sta. 8500
82 Silsbee St., Lynn 3-8141

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EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE, WO 2-2080, 280 B'way, N.Y.C., LOUISE C. HAHN

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Tables, Coat Racks. Sell, Rent.
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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports. $100 guaranteed for the season.
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MAN experienced care and training of horses, good rider; write full details of qualifications. FARMHILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Virginia.

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MODERN home, 7 rooms, 2 baths, air-conditioned, oil heat, heated garage; residential section; reasonable. MRS. G. SCHWARTZ, 231 Fairview Ave., Creighton Manor, Bound Brook, N. J. Tel. 131.

HOUSES FURNISHED

DOUGLASTON, L. I., N. Y.—6 mos. or less; beautifully located; garden, trees, water; 2 min. walk station; 5 min. to bathing beach; 15 min. to N. Y. C.; $75 monthly. 39-12 Douglaston Pkwy., Bayside 9-2840.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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ORGANISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS for organist will be held during March, April. Hammond Organ. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

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For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; near church and Boardwalk; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON—Comfortable, well heated front room; private home; continuous hot water; some privileges. Telephone Ken. 8595.

FOR RENT—2 newly furnished rooms in modern apartment; privileges; larger room ideal for practitioner. 8 Dalton St., Suite 1, Boston, Mass.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—1 and 2 rooms with private bath, furnished or unfurnished. Tel. Las. 5177.

N. Y. C., 35th St. East—Sunny, stunningly furnished rooms in writer's home; references; gentlemen; elevator. Stockbridge, MU. 4-8347.

N. Y. C., 127 WEST 58TH (3-W)—Attractive rooms, desirable location; every convenience; all transportations; near church.

ROOMS WANTED

QUINCY, MASS.—Business man desires comfortable furnished room in private family; with breakfast and garage; in or near Quincy. Box E-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

(Continued)

PRINTING

Office and Factory Forms
Quick service, highest quality; special equipment, large volume permits very low prices; let us quote on your forms; BUSINESS FORMS PRINTING CO., 16 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. HOVEY. HAN. 9600 Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER-Gardener for estate; honest, trustworthy, capable. Box 31, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

MAN wishes position N. Y. C., with Sundays free; trustworthy; driver's license; has excellent butler's references; English-American. Write Box T-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 292 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.; Christian Scientist preferred; audition by appointment. Sum. 6-5387-J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

READING, PA.—ESTHER STUBER, teacher of piano and theory, vocal coaching. 1036 Buttonwood St., Dial 34626.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS WANTED

TEACHER who has had seventh-grade experience to come to Brookline, Mass., home from 10:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.; Christian Scientist preferred. Box D-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678.
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A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, caps. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

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Spring has arrived in our Drapery Department

No matter what the weather outside, Spring in all its glory is in our Drapery Dept. In every nook and corner you see evidence of the new season!
Shake off the drabness of winter and bring spring indoors with new Drapes, Bedspreads, Vanity Skirts, Slipcovers, etc.
A visit to our 6th floor is worth while!

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Stores in Principal Cities
Corner Atlantic and New York Ave.
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RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
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Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
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Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
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Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

Reel-Strong Coal Co.
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COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR 6-0900

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MEATS—FANCY FRUITS
VEGETABLES
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O'BRIEN'S Esso Service
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Orchard St.
Cranford, N. J.
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DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
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for the Oranges
at low prices
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NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

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Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO, RINSE, FINGER WAVE, MANICURE **95c**
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For
St. Patrick's Day
DECORATED
CAKES AND COOKIES
BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
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Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
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Richfield Gas and Oils
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal
to you and your car
PHONE HADDONFIELD 3730

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Keystone Phone 77-2446
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Repairing a Specialty
Plumbing, Heating, Sheet Metal
Humidifiers, Radiator Covers, Buckwheat Grates

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WILLIAM V. DENISE
Atlantic Service Station
Clements Bridge Rd. and White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, N. J.
For delivery service call H. H. 4432

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Fancy Fruit and Vegetables
Groceries—Meats—Sea Food
533 STATION AVENUE
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JOurnal Square 2-0665

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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JOurnal Square 4-5111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
330 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

(Continued)

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WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
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NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

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Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
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Home-Cooked Food and Soups Daily
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STORING RUGS
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GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
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Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
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Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

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NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

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Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
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Visit or Telephone
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INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK, N. J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

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Candies and Favors
for All Occasions
also
Ice Cream Cakes in Fancy Molds
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Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
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Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
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For Suburban Homes
Consult
Frederick L. Wolf
Realtor
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Call A. Harding

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

(Continued)

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Royal Scarlet Crab Meat,
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155 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-4600

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of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous ESSO *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
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Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

SOLAR
FUEL OIL COMPANY
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors for Delco Oil Burners
309 RIVER DRIVE, PASSAIC, N. J.
Phone Pa. 3-0800 Paterson W. X. 2090

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main St., Paterson, N. J.
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SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
For Your Convenience
Open Thursday Eve. until 9
"A safe place to shop"
Tel. PLFD. 6-3100, Plainfield, N. J.

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
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Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

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Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
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NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK

(Continued)

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Experience, Prompt Service
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Next to Municipal Building
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Visit our store. Compare our prices.

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Our Specialty
RIDGEWOOD ATLANTIC LUBRICATION CENTRE
Franklin and Walnut Ra. 6-0795

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Werner's
Complete Outfitters to Men
Now Showing
All New Spring Styles
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

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24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. SU 6-0271

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AT SUMMIT, N. J.
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STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
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FUEL OIL
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CENTRAL MARKET
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Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
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454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
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Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
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Quality Service
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NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

CHOICE SEAFOOD
and FRESH FISH
for daily use during the Lenten Season
BIVONA BROS.
25 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-3042
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

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Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-3164-J
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

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ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

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CCV JEWELERS
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Wetherhold & Metzger
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
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For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
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1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

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Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
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715 Main Street Tel. 589

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 7120

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67 West Broad St., Bethlehem Phone 543

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Linens, Towels and Domestics
Special sales in progress.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 3239

SEE NEXT PAGE

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts C 1

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INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

Sousan'sPharmacy
Headquarters for
Elizabeth Arden
Exquisite Cosmetics
8014 Old York Road

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

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HELEN RIDDELL HOLCOMBE, MUS. B.
Soloist First Church of Christ, Scientist
Jenkintown, Pa.
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THE SINGING VOICE
THE SPOKEN WORD
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 8196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
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Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Phone Chestnut Hill 3796 Catering
Cookies, Cakes and Pastry
Free Delivery
METH'S
7139 Germantown Avenue
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FINE BAKED GOODS—RESTAURANT
MT. AIRY PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Call for Survey and Estimate
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N. W. Cor. 13th and Windrim Avenue
PLUMBING and HEATING
Mic. 3124 Philadelphia

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Welcome to Our New Store
A better location for your convenience. A larger stock and greater facilities for serving you. Now at
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

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The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods—Notions
Men's Wear
LI 0137 Hemstitching

KNELL'S HARDWARE
Hardware, Paints, Oils
Glass and
House Furnishing Goods
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Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
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Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

WAYSIDE INN TEA ROOM
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
OPEN SUNDAYS
3277 W. Liberty Ave., MT. LEBANON, PA.

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Spring is in the air
and your New Spring Clothes are here!
POMEROY'S

FLOWERS
Giles, The Florist
123 S. Fifth Street Dial 7168
Watch for our combination cake and breakfast buns on sale every Friday and Saturday.
SAYLOR'S
9th and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

"The flowers that bloom in the Spring, tra la," are all to be found in our shop
Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2-8921

Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon
PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations, Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
516 LACKAWANNA AVE., SCRANTON
Branch Stores:
6 W. Market St. Wilkes-Barre
4 S. 7th St. Stroudsburg

For Sunday Supper
COLD MEATS
Bring your Platter
We arrange and garnish.
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Anderson Automobile Co.
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Esso—Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

SELECT FOOD MARKET
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Bakery Products Candies
"Heinz" 57 Varieties
510 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1900

PERL & REICHBAUM
Successors to
Campney's "Finer Foods"
Special "HEINZ" SALE
Week of March 3rd
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES

W-A-T-C-H for
Our Nu-Blue Sunoco
New Service Station Opening
Kramer Place at the Bridge
HOVIS & HUTCHINSON

SWARTHMORE

RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The Two-to-One Leavener
MARTEL BROS.

SNOWDEN'S
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Media

RUMSEY'S CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

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Interboro Laundry Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila. and the Main Line
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PHONE MADISON 530

WILKINSBURG

THE CHARME SHOP
"Where Fashions Dwell"
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK

VITALITY SHOES
exclusively sold by
REINEBERGS
51-53 S. George Street
YORK'S MOST MODERN SHOE STORE

FRISBY'S
TAILORS
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
--- Phone 2720 ---
620 W. Market Street York, Pa.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Barak (Hebr. 11:32) — *Bar'-ak* (first *a* as in *care*, second as in *account*); or, *Ba'-rak* (first *a* long, second short).

The general who, having defeated Sisera, pursued him and found him killed in the tent of Jael.

Chrysalis — *Kris'-a-lis* (both *i*'s short, *a* as in *sofa*).

The figure is of something quiescent and growing. A borrowed Greek word, signifying "gold-colored," in description of the sheath in which the unformed butterfly is enclosed.

Ephemeral—*E-fem'-er-al* (first *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, second short, third as in *maker*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

A word made from a Greek original that signifies "lasting a day." The meaning holds.

Esaias (Matt. 13:14)—*E-za'-yas* (*e* quick-long as in *event*, first *a* long, second clipped-short as in *account*); or, especially in Britain, *E-zi'-as* (*e* quick-long, *i* long, *a* as in *account*).

The old translators felt constrained to follow the Greek spelling of Hebrew proper names, and so they give us "Esaias" for "Isaiah." Makers of modern versions use "Isaiah" in both Old and New Testaments.

Etherealized — *E-ther'-e-al-izd* (first *e* quick-long as in *event*, second as in *here*, third quick-long; *a* clipped-short as in *account*, *i* long).

Carries about the same figurative associations as "rarefied," though it possesses a buoyancy of meaning all its own, inherited from the Greek word *aether*, "upper air."

Gabriel — *Ga'-bri-el* (*a* long, *i* short, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

Gedeon (Hebr. 11:32)—*Ged'-e-un* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in *event*, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

The same as "Gideon," connected with the episode of the fleece and the dew in the Book of Judges.

Hungred (Matt. 4:2) — *Hung'-gerd* (*u* short as in *up*, *e* as in *maker*).

An archaic form of an Anglo-Saxon past participle, pronounced the same as if spelled out the modern way, "hungered."

Jephthae (Hebr. 11:32) — *Jef'-the* (first *e* short, second long). In disregard of the spelling of the name in the original text, which makes the *ae* two separate vowels instead of a diphthong, Webster's gives the pronunciation of an ordinary Greek plural. More accurate, by plentiful authority, is *Jeph'-tha-e*; three syllables, stress on the first. Modern versions use "Jephthah," same spelling for both Testaments.

Logos—*Log'-os* (both *o*'s short). The Greek for "Word," as found in John's Gospel, it is broadly defined as "the creative will of God."

Michael (Bib.) — *Mi'-ka-el* (*i* long, *a* quick-long as in *chaotic*, *e* short). This word carries one pronunciation as a Biblical word and another as a man's Christian name or as the name of a personage in medieval and romantic legend and art. In these latter connections it is pronounced *Mi'-kel* (*i* long, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*), or even *Mi'-k'l* (*i* long and *e* completely obscured). Old Testament references to Michael and Gabriel are found in the book of Daniel.

Opponent — *O-po'-nent* (first *o* clipped-short as in *connect*, second long, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

Often means the same as "disputant." It has a certain reflexive force, as of a person who sets himself (Latin *ponere*, "place") against (*ob*) another.

Recompence (Hebr. 11:26)—*Rek'-om-pens* (both *e*'s short, *o* clipped-short as in *connect*).

The most usual meaning is "paying for something," either in acknowledgment of work done or benefit conferred, or else by way of equalizing a loss. The notion of looking back and balancing matters resides in the Latin make-up of the word, which corresponds as nearly as may be to the meaning of the Greek word the writer of the Epistle used. It is plain to see that the Authorized translators strove to bring out all the implied meanings of the original New Testament text, even if, as here, they had to employ four words, "recompence of the reward," to convey the idea of one of Paul's words. They freely resorted to a Latin derivative when they found in it just the signification they wanted.

Transcendental—*Tran'-sen-den'-tal* (first *a* and both *e*'s short, second *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

The word came to coinage by way of the mathematicians and has been circulating upwards of a couple of centuries. Taken over into the philosophical realm and then pre-empted to general use. Context has to determine exact application. From Latin *transcentio*, "step over," "surmount," "go beyond."

Visitants — *Viz'-i-tants* (first *i* short, second clipped-short as in *charity*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

A certain idea of unexpectedness and transiency goes with this word to make it signify something different from "visitor." It comes from the present participle of an uncommon Latin verb, *visitare*, "to visit."

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Josephine Jarrett, Tulsa, Okla.

A Good Drumstick

In Lighter Vein

Puzzled

"Professor, there's one thing about astronomy that puzzles me."

"What's that?"

"How the astronomers learned the names of the stars."—Grit.

Modern Age

Officer (to man pacing sidewalk at 3 o'clock in the morning): "What are you doing here?"

Gentleman: "I forgot my key, officer, and I'm waiting for my children to come home and let me in."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A name given a certain type stick of bombs used by German pilots; it is a combination of high explosives and fire bombs, designed to start a blaze near the target to make it visible.
2. A United States Army camp at Monterey, Calif.
3. A strategic mountain gateway in Albania.
4. New Jersey and California.
5. The Export and Import Bank of Washington was created by Executive order; its purpose is to aid in financing and to facilitate exports and imports between the U. S. and its territories and any foreign country.
6. Havana, Cuba.
7. Fall Creek Falls, 13 miles west of Pikesville, Tennessee; it has a waterdrop of 256 feet.
8. A scenic region in Maricopa County, Arizona.
9. Huntington, West Virginia.
10. A simple truss bridge over the Hudson River; completed 1924.

Where Would You Find—

1. A "Goering breadbasket"?
2. Camp Ord?
3. Klisoura?
4. The two states that contain six cities with over 100,000 population?
5. The EIB?
6. The spring training camp of the Brooklyn baseball club?
7. The highest waterfall east of the Rockies?
8. The Valley of the Sun?
9. Marshall College?
10. The Castleton Bridge?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Brevities

Grit: Latest reports from the southland indicate an advance guard of robins packing their bags for a trip north.

Chicago Daily News: It is whispered that a solid gold typewriter now on view in Chicago spells no better than cheaper ones.

Detroit News: From the sands of North Africa comes a new and strange statistic: There now are more Italians with the British Army than the Italian.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes the "Eyes" in Bird's-Eye Maple?

In temperate zones, where there is a marked contrast between the seasons, trees are dormant certain months of the year. Wood cells produced in the spring of the year next to the bark usually are larger than those produced later in the growing season. This variation causes a sharp line of demarcation between the last cells formed in one year's growth and the first cells formed the next spring. These lines are known as annual rings.

The sugar, rock, or hard maple, is a valuable timber tree and the chief source of maple sugar. It sometimes grows to a height of 120 feet with a trunk 4 feet in diameter. Bird's-eye grain in the wood is caused by dips and depressions in the annual rings.

Authorities do not agree as to just what causes these wobbles in the rings. One plausible explanation is that occasionally a maple continues to retain the crowded twigs of its sapling growth for years. These dwarf shoots never develop into full-grown branches, but each is the center of a wood swelling on the trunk of the tree.

As each successive annual layer of wood is formed, it preserves all the contours of the trunk surface, with the result that after the tree has matured, its sawed lumber abounds in dots surrounded by wavy rings.

The maple not only provides bird's-eye grain, but also "curly"

A SPECIMEN OF BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE

and "wavy" grain. Curly grain is thought to be caused by an irregular distortion of various fibers in the wood. Wavy grain (which is also known as "fiddle-back grain") is due to the wavy arrangement of the fibers.

Bird's-eye timber, unless unsound or hollow, is by no means considered a defect. On the contrary, bird's-eye, curly, and wavy maple are highly prized for furniture, cabinet work, and fine wood finishes. Cut in thin sheets, bird's-eye maple is much used in veneer work, filling a place in the decorative arts which can be taken by no other material.—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou shalt be hid from the scourge of the tongue: neither shalt thou be afraid of destruction when it cometh.—Job 5:21.

"Thank You"

Cambridge, Mass.

One of the most touching examples of gratitude that the writer had ever experienced was shown by a dog.

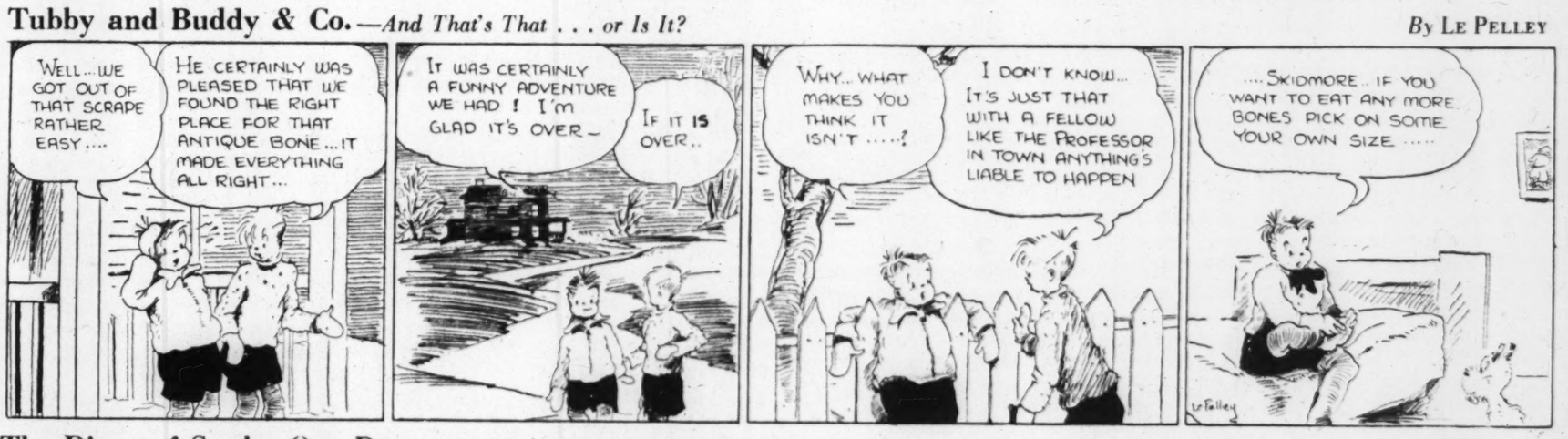
She happened to look out of the living-room window and saw a large black dog lying in the snow where he had been left by a hit-and-run driver. Her son hurried to the dog and by friendly pattings and reassuring words succeeded in bringing the animal into the house. He lay on the floor, where he was given every comforting attention that could be thought of while one member of the family called the License Bureau to get information about his owner. But the dog's master lived a long way off and had no telephone, so it was necessary to call the Animal Rescue League.

When it was time to go, the dog's eloquent eyes revealed that he preferred to stay; but it was impossible to extend his visit.

One day, several weeks later, the writer's son saw this same dog walk up the front steps and stand waiting for admittance. The door was opened and he walked in with the familiarity of a former house guest. He sniffed at each member of the family in turn, wagged his tail and then walked to the front door to be let out. It was a call of appreciation, that was all. The family never saw him again, but they knew that the dog had remembered.

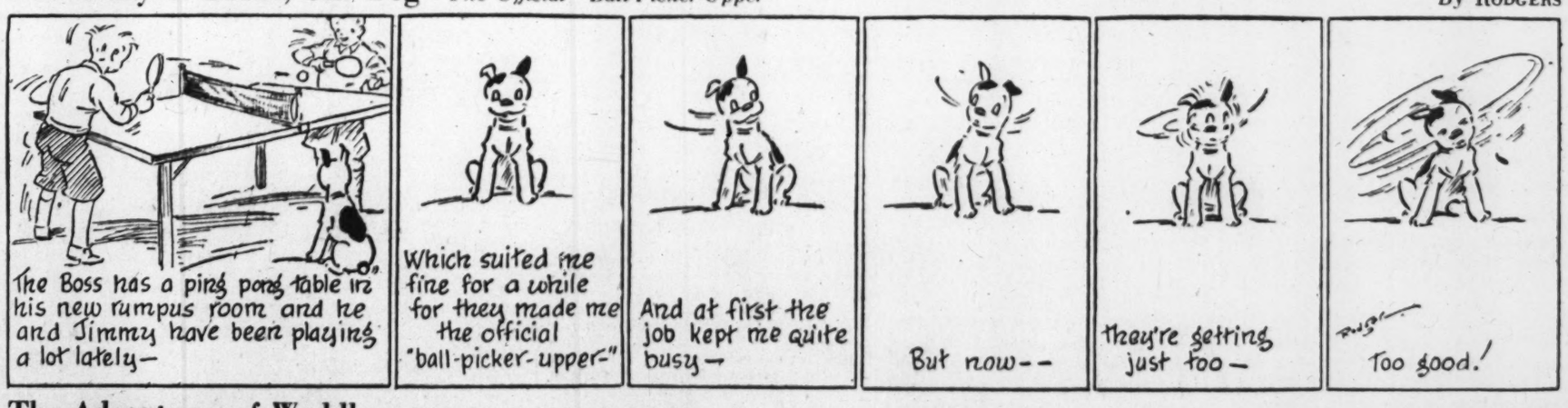
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And That's That . . . or Is It?*

By Le Pelley


WELL... WE GOT OUT OF THAT SCRAPE RATHER EASY....
HE CERTAINLY WAS PLEASED THAT WE FOUND THE RIGHT PLACE FOR THAT ANTIQUE BONE... IT MADE EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT...
IT WAS CERTAINLY A FUNNY ADVENTURE WE HAD! I'm GLAD IT'S OVER—
IF IT IS OVER..
WHY.. WHAT MAKES YOU THINK IT ISN'T.....?
I DON'T KNOW... IT'S JUST THAT WITH A FELLOW LIKE THE PROFESSOR IN TOWN ANYTHING'S LIABLE TO HAPPEN
....SKIDMORE.. IF YOU WANT TO EAT ANY MORE BONES PICK ON SOME YOUR OWN SIZE.....
LeFelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Official "Ball-Picker-Upper"*

By Rodgers


The Boss has a ping pong table in his new rumpus room and he and Jimmy have been playing a lot lately—
Which suited me fine for a while for they made me the official "ball-picker-upper"
And at first the job kept me quite busy—
But now--
they're getting just too—
Too good!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Home Is No Island Any More*

By The Hagers

THE ISLAND SHOOK! WE HEARD THE SOUND OF MUFFLED RUMBLINGS UNDERGROUND.
WE SHOVED THE DINGHY OFF THE SHORE; BOSUN AND I EACH TOOK AN OAR.
WE REACHED THE NANCY JANE AT LAST. THE BIRD CALLED GRAVELY FROM THE MAST,
"IT'S PLAYED FOR ME ITS FINAL PRANK," AS DISAPPEARING ISLAND SANK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thus the Trees Fell

There is a saying that the French never lose a tree; when a Frenchman transplants such treasure he prepares the ground long in advance, and lets it lie open to sun and wind and rain, to assimilate the elements that will feed the hungry roots.

The French, they say, love trees. And when one thinks of France, one sees poplars, tall and lithe, shining in the sun, shimmering in a breeze, dreamy in rain.

But there is little room for such things in the lebensraum of aggression. So from France a report: the poplars—coal is scarce; it is cold; one winces with each blow of one's ax, but a tree is not a man; and men, and women and children, too, are cold. It is the poplars or this.

So, marked by those they have shaded, measured by eyes they once delighted, doomed by the orders of those who loved them as patriots love all fair aspects of their native lands, the poplars fall.

But how strangely like half a dozen States in Europe, for the mad dream of lebensraum! True, these States fell partly by willing hands of ingrates they had protected; by treasonable orders from mouths they had fed. Yet also by the forced acquiescence of others who loved them as a Frenchman loves a tree. Unwillingly many of these axmen worked. Still, even for the unwilling, terror was a hard-boiled foreman. Stark need lashed them; destruction kicked. And the axes flashed through a short lurid moment of history. Thus the trees fell.

The poplars of France will shine again. Even from the old stumps the eager shoots will strike upward in a new Spring. And children will hear the tale on a sunny afternoon, walking on lovely roads between the young poplar growth.

Foes of State Medicine

Interestingly, the single word for compulsory sickness insurance spoken at a legislative hearing on a bill for voluntary sickness insurance held recently in Massachusetts was voiced by a layman. Not one of the throng of medical men present joined with him, but a number decried the compulsory system. The layman most familiar with medical insurance, through being president of a large hospital insurance group, lined up with the physicians in opposing compulsion.

This conflict of sentiment in the legislative chamber is largely typical of a trend in the Nation. Much of the advocacy for socialized medicine has come from laymen—social workers, several moneyed foundations, some Federal officials, and certain labor leaders. The physicians who would be required to operate a State system of compulsory sickness insurance have been conspicuous for their opposition.

Reluctance of American doctors to endorse this type of State medicine may be in part a matter of self-interest and tradition, but that their opposition is not merely financial is attested by events at the other side of the globe. In New Zealand the doctors are boycotting a sickness insurance law which went into effect March 1, though the Government offered to guarantee them the equivalent of $7,500 a year. Many who are making much less declined the increase.

The viewpoint of American physicians as outlined by their leaders is understandable. The better class of physicians, aware of corruptive tendencies in American politics, shies off from entrusting medical care to a governmental system into which political influence would inevitably enter. The leveling domination of bureaucracy, the tendency to deal with patients in the mass rather than as individuals, the likelihood of over-medication, and the professional aversion to reporting a patient's ailment to the State system stand out among the doctors' objections.

On the other hand, the doctors do not feel that their possibilities of furnishing low-cost medical service to the low-income group are exhausted, as was brought out at the Massachusetts hearing. They have hopes of voluntary insurance, and do not deem that State medicine is the sole and unavoidable alternative.

The doctors are not always right. Sometimes they are themselves overzealous. But in seeking to keep their daily services out of the hands of the Government and to escape the imposition of a set pattern of medical care by means of taxation on a hundred million persons or more, regardless of individual preferences, the medical profession has the big majority of the public with it today.

This Week's Appreciation:

To the eighteen courageous members of the Bulgarian Sobranje, who voted against ratification of military and economic alliance with the Triple Axis. Despite the fact that gray-clad Nazi soldiers were marching in the streets outside the Parliament building and Herr Hitler's motor lorries were rumbling over the paving blocks of Sofia and his warplanes roaring overhead, the bold eighteen—out of 150 in the Assembly—shouted their opposition, in vain.

These eighteen patriots, sympathizers with the Agrarian Party (party membership is not permitted in Bulgaria's pretense of a Parliament), doubtless find themselves in a precarious position. Those who opposed Bulgaria's entry into the World War in 1915 were imprisoned for the duration of the fighting. Those Bulgarians who do not want to be the allies of aggressor-dictators will not forget their eighteen champions.

"Historic Designs"

Reichsführer Hitler's message to Turkish President Inonu is reported by diplomatists in Ankara as including a reminder that "only the Reich can protect Turkey against the historic designs of Russia." Such a reminder is less persuasive than revelatory. The Turks show themselves unimpressed by its logic. But it reveals a less optimistic outlook on Herr Hitler's part as the Nazis begin to exert pressure on still another of Russia's proteges.

Faced with a *fait accompli* in Bulgaria, Russia accepted it with only a veiled warning to the Nazis in the form of a rebuke to the helpless Bulgarians. But apparently Herr Hitler does not expect so easy a conquest in Turkey. His message indicates that he is preparing to undermine Russian influence in that State if possible. This would seem to show that Herr Hitler himself has some clear idea of what Russia's position with respect to Turkey really is, even if the rest of the world is in doubt about it.

It may be that Russia's rebuke to Bulgaria was not so much a warning to the Nazis to keep out of Turkey as it was a hint to Berlin that Russia now expected a slice of political loot. The next worth-while slice, as Balkan cake is being cut, would be the territory that controls the Dardanelles, now held by Turkey.

But if Russia is hinting at that, Herr Hitler's note to Ankara becomes even more interesting, for it shows the Führer saying "no" to Moscow's hopes. After all, as Turkish leaders know, German "historic designs," no less than Russian, have included the Dardanelles.

Vermont's American Virtues

March 4 marked the 150th anniversary of the entrance of the State of Vermont into the Union. Not, let it be noted, Vermont's "absorption" as a State, but Vermont's free entry as an untrammeled Republic that had for fourteen years proclaimed and defended its independence. This fact is important; it causes every American to cherish admiration for the Green Mountain State—first to add itself to the original thirteen.

The Pilgrims didn't land in Vermont, Paul Revere didn't ride there, Ben Franklin didn't fly his kite or print his almanac there; nevertheless, Vermont is a State that warms American hearts because it typifies what we like to feel are national—though not exclusive—virtues.

We think of thrift—and into our eye comes a picture of a cozy Vermont valley farm, white, snug to the ground, house and barns connected for easy passage in cold weather, a sizable pile of stove wood near the kitchen door.

We think of family ties—and we see Calvin Coolidge in the yellow light of the kerosene lamp, standing with his hand on the Bible while his father administers the oath as President of the United States.

We think of America as a church-going nation, and there comes in thought's kaleidoscope a vision of a trim spire, a belfry with a Revere bell in it, and a plain-surfaced, white-front church, clean and simple and cheerful.

We think of the tradition of freedom and recall that Vermont's Constitution was the first in the New World to outlaw human slavery. No wonder Sinclair Lewis set his "It Can't Happen Here" in Vermont to sharpen the dramatic contrast!

We think of Americans as a race of hard-fighting men, and to our recollection comes Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys who took Ticonderoga.

It is pleasant to recall Vermont's American virtues at this milestone in its history.

Our Readers Say—

Aims and Methods

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To say "There is no righteousness in either cause" is wrong! England, along with the other countries, was attacked. Should we permit a murderer to do what he pleases to us without defending ourselves? England is now trying to disarm the murderer.

Aurora, Ill. C. B. J.

"Banking on Britain"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thanks and appreciation for your editorial, "Banking on Britain." Under the present stress of violent attack from which none seems to be immune, one's mentality makes rapid adjustments. Money and profits do not loom so important; life and its meaning, for others as well as ourselves, become of first importance. When we are ready to die courageously that good may take the place of evil, our whole set of values changes.

British people are conscious of and helped by the moral and material support of the United States. (MRS.) ANNIE ANDERSON

Cardiff, Wales

"We Will Fight"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Senator Warren R. Austin was recently quoted as saying: "If it ever becomes necessary for us to fight, we will fight."

What utter nonsense! "We will fight." It is American boys who will fight, not older men in the Senate. Why not send these "we will fighters" to Europe's wars?

"I can see a million years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances. The loud little handful—as usual—will shout for war. The pulpit will warily object at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the Nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be war, and will say earnestly and indignantly: 'It is unjust and dishonorable and there is no necessity for it.' Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing. . . . Before long you will see this curious thing; the speakers stoned from the platform and free speech strangled by the hordes of furious men who in their hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but do not say so. And now the whole Nation, pulpit and all, will take up the war cry and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth; and presently such mouths will cease to open."

A character named Satan thus spoke. Written in 1915 and quoted from "The Mysterious Stranger," by Mark Twain, this, I sincerely hope, is not what the immediate future holds for the American people.

Mason City, Iowa R. W. E. WILSON

[Editor's Note: It is easy to use unfairly the imputation that members of Congress may be more prone to vote for war for others than for themselves. Many of them have seen military service, some are in the organized reserves, most have sons or relatives of military age, and all must feel the consequences of such a decision very keenly.]

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Exit the Pennsylvania Indian

About 1690 the Shawnee tribe moved from the Southwest into the lower Delaware Valley, perhaps at the invitation of the Delawares, certainly with the consent of the Iroquois, the fur-trading allies of the English, who lorded over most of the seaboard tribes and those of the Old Northwest. By 1720, because of overcrowding, the Shawnees, with some Delawares and an Iroquois offshoot called Mingoes, began drifting into the country around the forks of the Ohio. Within the century they had been crowded out into what is now Ohio, stripped of their hunting grounds by the long rifles of Kentucky, crushed at the Fallen Timbers, and by a dreary series of cession-treaties deprived of every right east of the Mississippi. They were not among the largest and most aggressive tribes, but their history epitomizes the fate of all the Indians who once lived in Pennsylvania, as Randolph C. Downes shows in COUNCIL FIRES ON THE UPPER OHIO (University of Pittsburgh Press. $3).

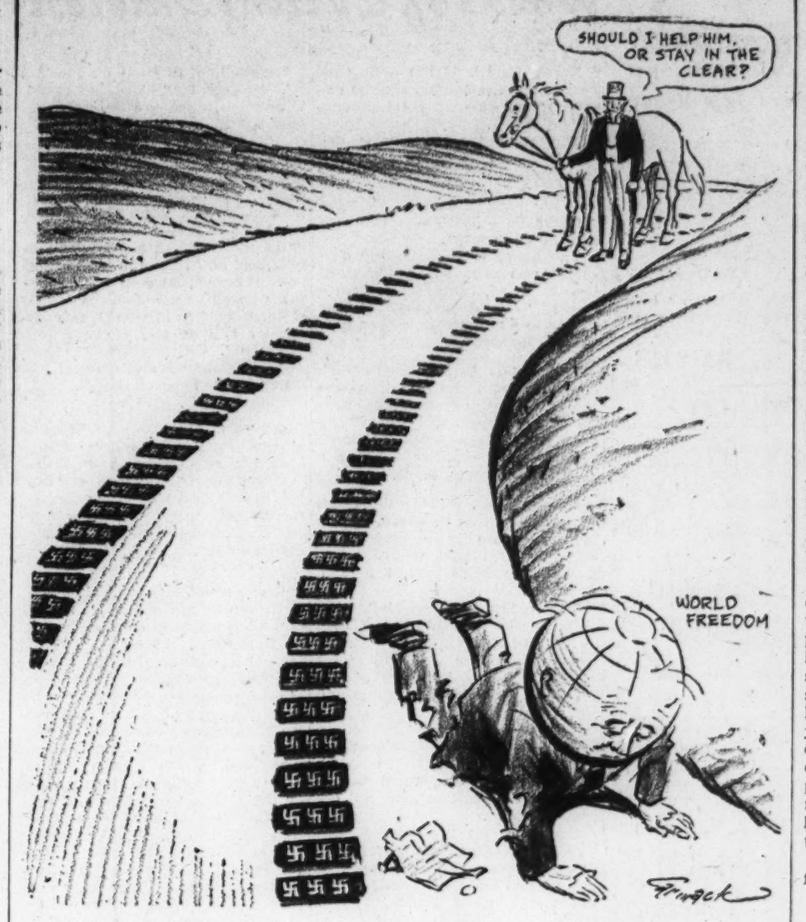
This century of Indian history divides naturally into three principal phases, with two interludes in the form of wars. During the first, the Colony of Pennsylvania was interested in Indians chiefly as fur-hunters, but neither the proprietor nor the Quaker government made the proper effort to supply the Indians' needs, nor to suppress the rum trade which the Indians feared and hated. The aggressive French, selling goods much cheaper than the English, and at first successful in defeating the English, appeared likely to become the permanent "white fathers" of the Ohio.

The outcome of the French and Indian War destroyed this prospect and forced the Indians to depend on the English, who by way of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes were able to outbid the Colonies for the Indian trade and for an Indian alliance during the struggle for independence. Too, the terrible land hunger of the colonists, coupled with the proverbial frontier brutality and mistrust of the Indians, made it inevitable that the tribes should support the British.

During the third phase, the tribes, bound together by a common cause, presented for the first time a common front against the Americans, and had not the treaty of peace prevented the British from supplying them with arms, they might, perhaps, have retained their title to the Northwest Territory. As it was, disappointed by the British, having met their match in Anthony Wayne, they signed more treaties and turned their faces toward the setting sun. The Iroquois, as punishment for their support of the British, were shorn of their mighty empire and hemmed in a tiny reservation.

Dr. Downes is a capable and conscientious historian. His sympathies are entirely with the Indians, and he writes with their views always in mind. He has, for the first time, collected and collated the great mass of data about this century of struggle, and his book is invaluable in the study of Ohio Valley history. K. C. K.

The Undecided Samaritan



Hide-and-Seek Over China

CHUNGKING

I have just completed a rather extraordinary airplane flight to Chungking from Hong Kong which required eight flying hours, with twelve hours in the plane.

Two airlines operate to Chungking, both partly Chinese Government-owned and one, the C. N. A. C., with which we were riding, using American planes and with an American minority interest. The other, Eurasia, partly German-owned, uses old German trimotors.

As we neared Chungking, the mountain ridges lay bared to the sun but clouds lay packed like drifted snow in the valleys. And the Chungking airport, in winter, is on an island in the Yangtze. The capital city on its rocky peninsula between the Yangtze and the Kialing is ideally suited to attract those fogs beloved by a bomb-harassed civil population but considerably less popular with pilots who must run regular services on the commercial airlines.

As we circled about, now and then glimpsing houses through the ground fog but never getting enough visibility to find the river and island since they lie much lower, a Eurasia plane circled with and above us. It had started its patrol earlier. There was nothing for it but to fly and keep flying, hoping like Micawber that something would turn up.

Forty-five minutes passed and then our radio brought word that a "first alarm" of approaching Japanese raiders was broadcast. At 10:50 we slithered down and unexpectedly found a landing-place on the remote western field instead of going on to the island. Our pilot had just received instruction to keep away from the regular field for a few minutes because the Eurasia plane was out of gasoline and it had to have the right of way.

* * *

As we swung about preparatory to going back up the runway, suddenly Mac, our American pilot, jammed on his brakes like a motorcar driver going into unexpected traffic from a side street. Before us roared the Eurasia plane at fifty miles an hour, slowing to a stop after landing but still an unhandy sort of thing to meet head-on. Evidently somebody at the radio office was a little confused.

No sooner had we finally got back to the leeward end of the runway and paused for more radio instructions than things began to be more and more complicated.

"Air raid alarm still on," reported the Chinese radio operator as I stepped into the front compartment in response to a signal from Mac, who was using me as a sort of liaison officer to the passengers in default of a stewardess. (C. N. A. C. tried Chinese girls but one was shot by Japanese raiders and the other resigned promptly thereafter.)

"Well, where are the Japanese?" asked Mac.

"They don't tell me," replied the operator, laying his headphones down. "Everybody at the radio office has gone off to the dug-out."

But the headphones continued to emit loud buzzes. Mac said, "Why, they're still talking—what do they say?"

"Can't read it," said the operator with Oriental tranquillity. "Those are the Japanese airplanes talking to each other."

Mac ejaculated with feeling, "Holy smoke! Let's get out of here," pushed open his throttles, and we were down the runway again and off into the clouds.

* * *

We laid a course south and the going was bumpy, for pending some idea of where the Japanese might be, the pilot more or less "hedge-hopped" in the low fog up the Yangtze. Such air is rough, but wholesome in time of air-raid. Meanwhile in came reports of alarms. The planes, first reported as nine and later doubled to eighteen, had passed Ichang. Kunming sent out an alarm. So did a couple of other cities, apparently just joining in the general excitement without much idea of why. Three provinces were looking up in the air for unwelcome visitors. Meanwhile we flew lazily, warily, in the general direction of Tibet.

Finally came word that the raiders were bombing Chengtu and our pilot's judgment was vindicated. We had flown off in precisely the right direction to be alone, which was what we wanted. But we couldn't go back till we knew there was an "all clear." So Mac instructed everyone to draw the curtains before our windows, and to stay inside the plane when we landed. Then—having previously radioed our identity—we dropped on a remote Chinese military field.

And there we stayed for two hours, reading, talking, snoozing but never leaving the plane. Boy soldiers in baggy uniforms with mostly sandals rather than shoes peered all about, and tapped mysterious messages against the metal fuselage like divers trying to signal to the occupants of a distressed submarine. The co-pilot went off and came back with a rich gift of native oranges. And finally our radio brought the all-clear. Up we went again and flew back to Chungking in literally high haste, this time streaking across lots and above the clouds.

Friends of iron constitution were still, or rather again, out on the island airdrome to laugh with us over the way we had roared around over them for an hour and then run away. We had some undelivered Christmas cards from Shanghai and handed them around. They were very late, but then, so were we. RANDALL GOULD

In This Hour

England! who nurtured Milton—seer who sang
Even though in darkness, of celestial Light,
And scourged the vengeful cruelty which sprang
From armed belief that Might transcends the Right;

England! who lineaged our own Washington
To vision on these shores, not alien now,
This nation which repeats, in self-same tongue
As thine, thy ancient Magna Charta vow—

Shall now thy star descend? thy flag go down?
Not now! not ever! There is that in thee
Which stems from Law; thy sure defense is drawn
From Horeb's height, and from Gethsemane.

Invincible the Law which to man gave
The power to be free, and not a slave.

JANE DRANSFIELD

The Wide Horizon

The Right to Hire and Fire

By a Union Man

Recently I had an interesting conversation with the foreman of a large industrial plant. I am a union man and understand the union point of view. I am also a trusted employee of my company, and know its point of view. For obvious reasons, I prefer to remain anonymous.

We discussed the question, "Who should have the right to hire and fire?" The labor contract which the company signed with a CIO union has settled that question, so far as the legal side of it is concerned. But if the company had not signed away its right to hire and fire workers, there would have been no agreement signed. For the union flatly demanded that right.

Here is how it works: On a certain morning the company finds that it needs five men. The personnel manager telephones union headquarters and asks for five men. After being interviewed the five men are given physical examination by the company physician. The company has one day trial for the new men. If the men are allowed to remain on the pay roll after that, they're hired. From then on they're practically unfireable. Why this is, we shall discover later.

But first, let's see what happens that first day. Let us suppose that these men have work that takes them into contact with the public. Let us also suppose that the company has a certain policy about the type of person it wants to represent it. Let us further suppose that two of these new men are careless in their speech, rude in their manner, or just plain untaught and unteachable in the company policy. Such cases come up frequently in labor problems. From any standpoint of honest thought, these two men are not in their right place. But if the company keeps them more than one day, and puts them on the pay roll, there they stay.

Why? Because the company has been forced to sign away its right to hire and fire.

* * *

If the union sends five men out to an industrial plant, they are the men the union wants employed. It may be a question of seniority or of having earned the right to the call, in the union's scheme of things. If the company sends two of the men back, the union sends a representative out to the plant and demands to know just why these men were rejected.

The personnel manager may then say that they're surly, gruff, unmannerly. The company doesn't want men like that in those jobs. The union representative comes back with, "Well, put them somewhere else in the plant, and shift others to those jobs."

"But," replies the personnel manager, "we don't want to do that. We have everything pretty well lined up. These two men are not the type of men we want."

"Well," says the union representative, "they're next in line for work, and we have a contract to supply you with workers. You hire those men and the union officials will give them a good talking-to."

And there the matter rests.

Do union officials realize what this has done both to labor and industry? To begin with, it doesn't do a workingman any good to be put into a place where he doesn't fit. It's unfair to himself and to others. And it puts the company in a position of being forced to resort to practices that are both unkind and inhumane.

* * *

To illustrate: Suppose there is a worker who does his work well when the foreman is around and then shirks miserably at other times. He can't be fired because of the union rules. What can the company do to protect its own interests and those of the other workers? Employers sometimes "pour it on" this man: make his life miserable; give him all the hard, monotonous, dirty jobs. They feel they must do all they can to make him quit. In the meantime the worker naturally is disgruntled and may do everything he can to retaliate.

Dare I tell you one more defense measure the company has? When a personnel manager feels a new man is unsuitable, how can he prevent his being hired?

He passes the word to the company physician. At his physical examination the new man is rejected on the grounds of physical unfitness, if there is any possible excuse!

Honest workers are willing to stand or fall on their merit and ability. But they are unable to do anything about it. True, there are cases where honest workers are treated unfairly—where they lose their jobs through prejudice or favoritism. But no one can deny that under the American system an owner of a business should have the right to hire whom he pleases, and to select the very best type of worker according to his own standards.

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